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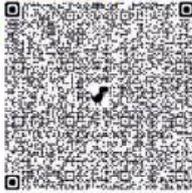
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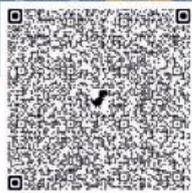
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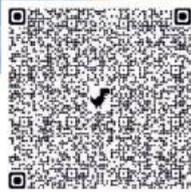
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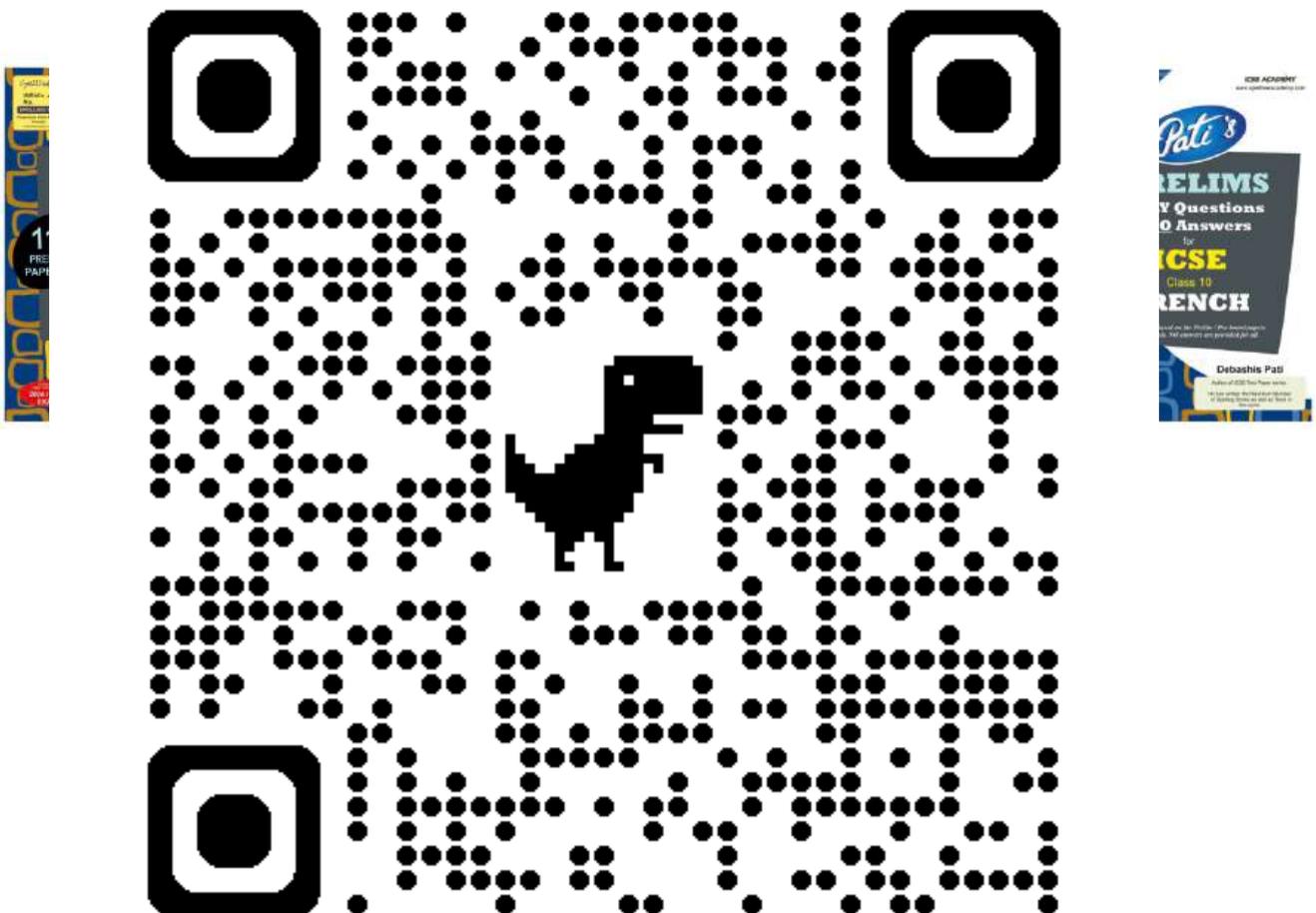
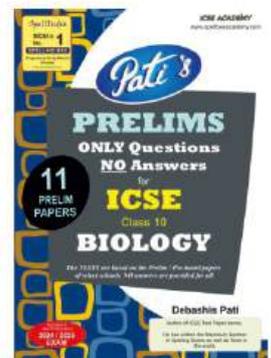
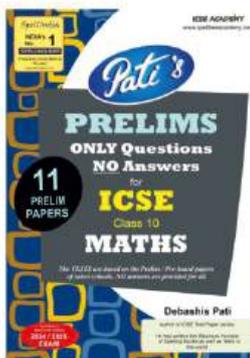
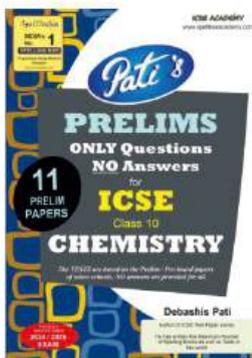
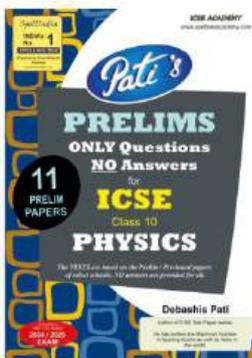
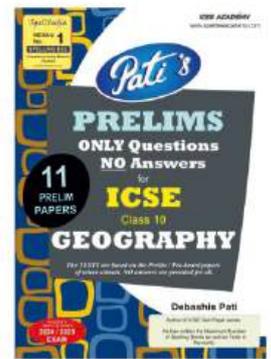
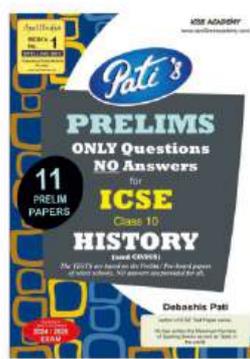
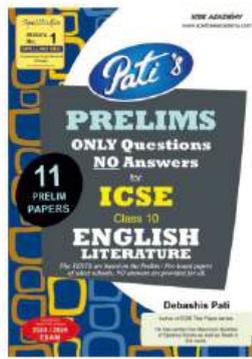
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7. Bombay Scottish, Mahim, Mumbai
8. Vibgyor High, Mumbai
9. Hiranandani Foundation, Powai, Mumbai
10. Vassanji, Mumbai

2025-2026 - Prelim 2



**ICSE ACADEMY**

## **Set 3b : Question Papers**

**(not in this flip book but are in the next flip book - 3b)**

11. Thakur International, Mumbai
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13. Christ the King, Navi Mumbai
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19. Lakshdham, Mumbai
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## KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION ICSE STD. X Preparatory Examination 2026

Subject: HISTORY & CIVICS (H.C.G PAPER -1)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: Two hours

Date: 13-01-2026

### General Instructions:

Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).

A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].

### PART I

Attempt all questions from this Part

#### Question 1

Choose the correct option:

[16]

(i) Cabinet : Inner core :: \_\_\_\_\_ : junior most ministers

- (a) Ministers of State
- (b) Deputy Ministers
- (c) Council of Ministers
- (d) State Ministers

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens.

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the President of India

| Person | Age [In years] | Description                            |
|--------|----------------|--|
| W      | 30             | Is a popular cricketer                 |
| X      | 40             | Has taken up the citizenship of Canada |
| Y      | 35             | Has declared bankruptcy                |
| Z      | 35             | Is a reputed scientist                 |

- (a) W
- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

(iii) **Ravi and his brother had a bitter dispute regarding their father's property. They went to the Lok Adalat and finally reached on a settlement which made both of them happy and the case was solved without resentment**

Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is highlighted in the above case ?

- (a) Saves money
- (b) Speedy justice
- (c) Works on compromise
- (d) Reduces the burden on higher courts

(iv) Which body is authorised to make the amendment mentioned in the newspaper ?



- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The High Court
- (c) The President
- (d) The Parliament

(v) Identify the qualifications required for a Supreme Court Judge

P: Worked as a High Court Judge for five years

Q: Worked as a High Court lawyer for five years.

R: Worked as a High Court advocate for ten years.

S: Worked as a judge of the High Court for a minimum three years.

- (a) P and R
- (b) R and S
- (c) P and Q
- (d) Q and S

(vi) Which option best describes this picture?



- (a) All ministers have portfolios
- (b) All ministers meet frequently.
- (c) There are three categories of ministers.
- (d) The ministers work together like a team

(vii) **Assertion (A)** The British increased the number of Europeans in the army after the 1857 Revolt.

**Reason: (R)** The Indian soldiers felt that they could revolt against the British because they were more in number.

(a) (A) is true and (R) is false.

(b) (A) is false and (R) is true.

(c) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(d) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(viii) Which of the following statements about Subash Chandra Bose is **NOT** true?

(a) He was the founder of the Forward Bloc

(b) He was the Supreme Commander of the INA

(c) He was the founder of the INA

(d) He was the Congress President twice

(ix) Identify the option which shows the correct chronology of the following events:

1. The Cabinet Mission

2. The Cripps Mission

3. The Lucknow Pact

(a) 3-1-2

(b) 1-3-2

(c) 2-3-1

(d) 3-2-1

(x) Which of the following organisations will be connected to the given picture?



(a) UNESCO

(b) UNICEF

(c) WHO

(d) UNDP

(xi) Identify the **ODD ONE** out of the following objectives of the Indian National Army

(a) To fight the British with modern arms

(b) To work out a treaty for transfer of power

(c) Unity, Faith and Sacrifice

(d) Total mobilisation of Indian man power .

(xii) **KISA** has organised an activity for school children, to create awareness in rural areas about the importance of girl education. Which leader will students **MOST LIKELY** take inspiration from during this activity?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

(xiii) Read the description and identify the leader.

**He was part of the Assertive Nationalists and was fatally hurt by the protests against the Simon Commission.**

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(xiv) **Phalguni notices that the children in her apartment are scribbling on the painted apartment walls.** If she decides to address this issue using methods inspired by the Early Nationalists, which approach is she **MOST LIKELY** to follow?

- (a) Fight with the children
- (b) Write a letter to the welfare association highlighting the problem
- (c) Ask other children to beat them
- (d) Boycott the families of the children.

(xv) Which of the following countries is part of the *Triple Entente*?

- (a) France
- (b) Japan
- (c) Germany
- (d) Italy

(xvi) Identify the founders of the Non Aligned Movement.

- (a) Roosevelt, Nehru
- (b) Stalin, Sukarno
- (c) Churchill, Stalin
- (d) Nasser, Nehru

## Question 2

Read the given news carefully.

**Congress moves Confidence Motion against NDA govt in Lok Sabha**

Akashvani News , July 26,2023



(i) What are the three *emergencies* that can be declared by the President? When can each of them can be proclaimed? [3]

(ii) Mention any three legislative powers of the President. [3]

(iii) What is meant by *discretionary powers* of the President? Mention any three such powers. [4]

### Question 5

With reference to the High Courts of India, answer the following -

(i) Who appoints the judges of the High Court? Mention any two qualifications required to be the judge of the High Court. [3]

(ii) Mention any three cases which fall under the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. [3]

(iii) What is meant by the following terms with reference to the High Court?  
(a) Revisory Jurisdiction (b) Court of Record [4]

### SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

### Question 6

The First War of Independence 1857 was a rebellion against the British. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

(i) What was the *Doctrine of Lapse*? How did it affect Nana Saheb? [3]

(ii) Describe the immediate cause of this Revolt. [3]

(iii) Mention any four economic causes for this Revolt. [4]

### Question 7

Look at the picture given and answer the questions that follow-



- (i) Which policy of Lord Lytton is connected to the above picture? Mention any two other repressive policies introduced by him. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three ways in which the press promoted nationalism [3]
- (iii) Who established the Congress? Who presided over its first session? State any two objectives of the Congress. [4]

### Question 8

With reference to the Gandhian Era, answer the following questions-

- (i) What were causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? From where did Gandhi begin his march? Where did it end? [3]
- (ii) Mention any three impacts of the Civil Disobedience Movement. [3]
- (iii) Why did Gandhi agree to attend the Second Round Table Conference? Why did he return disappointed? [4]

### Question 9

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow-

**According to unconfirmed reports received here, the German have been offensive with extreme violence on the whole Polish front. The French based Havas agency, citing the Polish Embassy in Paris, announced that Germany had violated the Polish frontier at four points. Havas also reported the Embassy's rebuttal of German claims that Poland had kicked off hostilities by attacking the radio station in the German border town of Gleiwitz the previous night.**

-TVP News

- (i) Mention any three reasons Hitler gave for his above attack on Poland. [3]
- (ii) Name the axis formed during the Second World War. Which countries were part of this axis? [3]
- (iii) **The failure of the League of Nations a cause for this war.** Mention any four points to justify this statement. [4]

### Question 10

With reference to the United Nation and the Non Aligned Movement, answer the following-

- (i) Mention any three functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- (ii) What is the composition of the Security Council? [3]
- (iii) Mention any four objectives of the Non Aligned Movement. [4]

\*\*\*\*\*



**KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION**  
**ICSE STD. X Preparatory Examination 2026**

**Subject: HISTORY & CIVICS (H.C.G PAPER-1)**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Date: 13-01-2026**

**PART I**

**Attempt all questions from this Part**

**Question 1**

Choose the correct option:

[16]

- (i) (b) Deputy Ministers
- (ii) (d) Z
- (iii) (c) Works on compromise
- (iv) (d) The Parliament
- (v) (a) P and R
- (vi) (d) The ministers work together like a team
- (vii) (c) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (viii) (c) He was the founder of the INA
- (ix) (d) 3-2-1
- (x) (a) UNESCO
- (xi) (b) To work out a treaty for transfer of power
- (xii) (d) Jyotiba Phule
- (xiii) (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (xiv) (b) Write a letter to the welfare association highlighting the problem

(xv) (a) France

(xvi) (d) Nasser, Nehru

### .Question 2

(i) The Speaker [1] The government will fall [1] [2]

(ii) A judge can be removed only through impeachment / A judge has security of tenure and can continue till the age of 65 years/ The salaries cannot be reduced unless there is a Financial Emergency/ Salaries are given from the Consolidated Fund of India and the Parliament cannot vote on this subject/judges have the freedom to pronounce the judgments without any fear and the Government has to provide them with security .The Supreme Court can punish any person for contempt of court/Judges cannot practice after retirement/No discussions criticizing the judges or the judgments can be done in public [ Any 2] [2]

(iii) Belief in totalitarian rule/despise democratic political systems/state is supreme/suppress rights of citizens/one party- one leader/believe in aggressive nationalism/imperialism/regard war as an instrument /anti-democratic /anti- communist [2]

(iv) Boycott/ National Education/ Mass Movement/Passive Resistance /Personal Sacrifices

(v) Gave way to Hindu-Muslim unity./United the Congress/This unity put pressure on the government to pass certain reforms./The British government felt the need to pacify Indians

(vi) Can join India/Join Pakistan/or stay independent [2]

(vii) The German force was restricted to 1 lakh,/ the Navy to 15,000 men /and 24 ships./ The Air force and submarines were banned [2]

### Question 3

(i) 238 members are elected from the states [1] 12 members are nominated by the President [1] the members are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies [3]

(ii) Can introduce a new All India Service/ By 2/3 majority can allow the Parliament to make laws on subjects in the state list/Is a permanent house and never dissolves as a whole/Takes over the functions of the Lok Sabha during emergency or when the Lok Sabha dissolves before time [3]

(iii) Quorum – 1/10 of the total membership or the minimum number of members required to be present to conduct a session

b. Adjournment Motion - to stop the business of the day and take up a matter of general public interest [4]

#### Question 4

(i) General Emergency- War or internal rebellion  
Financial Emergency- When the credit of the country is threatened  
Emergency due to breakdown of Constitutional Emergency/President's Rule -When the Governor sends a report to the President that the state cannot function according to the Constitution [3]

(ii) Addresses the first session of the Parliament/sends messages to the Parliament/can summon and prorogue the Parliament/can dissolve the Lok Sabha//nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha/gives assent to a bill to make it a law/can promulgate ordinances/can give his/her assent to some state bills//Previous sanction to the Money bills /Introduction of Bills/Give approval for introduction of Bills regarding alteration of State /formation of state /Can call for a joint session of parliament[ Any 3] [3]

(iii) The powers that the President can use without consulting the PM and his Cabinet[1]  
.Dissolution of Lok Sabha during constitutional crisis/.Explore possibilities of alternative government at the center/4Dismissal of ministers when the government collapses due to No confidence/5Appointment of the PM where no single party commands majority./May withhold assent to an ordinary bill or send it back for reconsideration/ No time limit within which he is to declare his assent/refusal of bill[ Any 3] [4]

#### Question 5

With reference to the High Courts of India, answer the following -

(i) President [1] Must be a citizen of India./Must have held a judicial office for at least 10 years or must have been an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years/must not be above 62 years of age. [3]

(ii) Cases: Wills / Divorce / Marriage / Company law / Admiralty / Contempt of Court / Constitutional cases / Interprets the Constitution / Enforcement of Fundamental Rights or Issue of writs / Election petition / State revenue and its collection / Judicial review. [3]

(iii) What is meant by the following terms with reference to the High Court?  
(a) Revisory Jurisdiction-Take up a case from the lower court when the procedure has not been followed or there has been blatant injustice and change the judgement  
(b) Court of Record –All the cases are recorded and kept for future reference and used as precedents in similar cases in the lower court. [4]

#### Question 6

(i) Doctrine of Lapse: The policy of expansion / where if a king did not have a natural heir / the kingdom would lapse to the British / the adopted son would not be allowed to rule. Nana Saheb was denied pension. [3]

(ii) Immediate cause: Introduction of Enfield rifles / Cartridges used were greased with cow and pig fat / The cartridges had greased paper that had to be bitten off /

Introduction of these cartridges was a deliberate move to hurt Hindu and Muslim sentiments / Muslims consider pig as taboo while Hindus were upset with the use of cow fat / News of this spread / The sepoys refused to use these cartridges. [3]

(iii) Exploitation of economic resources/ Drain of wealth/Decay of cottage industries and handicrafts/ Economic decline of peasantry/ Growing unemployment/ Inhuman treatment of indigo cultivators/ Poverty and famines/Decline of landed aristocracy [4]

### Question 7

(i) The Arms Act[1] The Vernacular Press Act Gagging Act / Press Regulation /The Indian Arms Act/Organising the Grand Delhi Durbar/reduced the maximum age for the Indian Civil Service Examination from 21 to 19 years/removed the import duties on British textiles which destroyed Indian Industries [3]

(ii) The press helped spread the ideals of patriotism, modern liberal ideas of liberty/freedom/equality/home rule/ and independence/criticized the British policies/ helped Indians exchange views/ made them aware of the happenings in the world/ Any other relevant point[ Any 3] [3]

(iii) A O Hume[1]/ .Bonnerjee[1]To promote friendly relations between nationalist politicalworkers from different parts of the country/To develop and consolidatefeelings of national unity irrespective of caste ,religion or province/to formulate popular demands and present them before the government /to train and organize public opinion[Any 2] [4]

### Question 8

With reference to the Gandhian Era, answer the following questions-

(i) Simon Commission/ Declaration of Purna Swaraj[1] Sabarmati to Dandi[1] [3]

(ii) Created patriotic feelings/widened the base of freedom struggle/made people understand the significance of non-violence/there was improvement in the status of the depressed classes/women became part of the movement/new methods of propoganda like Prabhat Pheris were used /Congress took part in Legislative elections [3]

(iii) Due to the Gandhi Irwin Pact[1] According to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhi went to England to attend the conference/he was the sole representative of the Congress/he demanded a responsible government and independence/the matter relating separate electorates could not be decided/the British did not accept any of his demands/he returned empty-handed/he returned and renewed the Civil Disobedience Movement. [4]

### Question 9

(i) Hitler attacked Poland for the following reasons-

He wanted to recapture the Port of Danzing which Germany had lost. He wanted to regain all territories they had lost due to the Treaty of Versailles./Germany had been divided into two to give Poland a land-route to the sea./Danzing was inhabited mainly by Germans and Germany could connect with East Prussia by occupying Danzing corridor./Germany

signed a Non-Aggression Pact with Russia. Poland was accused of committing atrocities against Germans living there. [3]

(ii) Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis/ Italy, Germany, Japan [3]

(iii) USA did not join the League and countries which joined were not interested in collective security. It was unable to stop the rise of dictatorship./League was helpless when France attacked Lithuania, Japan seized Manchuria, Italy attacked Ethiopia and Hitler attacked Czechoslovakia and annexed Austria./In every crisis, the countries either defied or ignored the League./It did not have an army of its own/An economic sanction against aggressor nation was of no use as member states were not willing to apply the sanctions which affected the economy./Countries lost faith in the League and entered into mutual political and military alliances. [4]

### Question 10

(i) Codification of law / Settles disputes / Advice the organs of UN / Decides the compensation to be paid for breach of Treaties./maintains peace by solving disputes/solves issues between member nations Mention any three functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]

(ii) 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members / There are a total of 15 members / China, France, Britain, USA and Russia are the permanent members / The non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. [3]

(iii) Preserve the freedom of new independent countries of Asia and Africa from colonial influence./To condemn racial discrimination, imperialism and colonialism/To advocate sovereign equality of all states/To advocate peaceful settlement of international disputes and encourage friendly relations among countries./To eliminate nuclear weapons and all those causes which could lead to a war/To strengthen the UNO./To build a new International Economic Order based on equity,equality and justice [4]

\*\*\*\*\*



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**SECOND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2026**  
**HISTORY AND CIVICS (H.C.G. Paper - 1)**

Std. 10  
Time: 2 hrs.  
Marks: 80  
Date: 08.01.2026

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

*Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).*

*A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions*

*from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

*This paper consists of 8 printed pages.*

**PART I**

*(Attempt all questions from this Part.)*

[10

**Question 1**

(i) The President asks another party to prove its majority because the ruling party has lost majority support in the Lok Sabha. Identify the power of the President here.

- (a) Electoral powers
- (b) Discretionary powers
- (c) Residuary powers
- (d) Legislative powers

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ authorises the executive to draw funds from the Consolidated Fund until the Budget is not passed by the Parliament.

- (a) Cut motion
- (b) Sole de facto
- (c) Vote on Account
- (d) Token cut motion

(iii) As per the provisions governing the election of the President of India, who among the following is *excluded* from the electoral college?

- (a) Shri Raman Bhalla MLA
- (b) Shri Sunil Soren MP
- (c) Shri Ajay Maken member of Rajya Sabha
- (d) Smt. Sudha Murthy, a nominated member of Rajya Sabha

(iv)

Read the news article and identify the correct power of the Supreme Court.

## SC strikes down Tribunal Act as 'unconstitutional'

Says Parl Can't Re-Enact Law Nixed By Court

Dhruvraj Mahapatra  
@timesofindia.com

### AGE LIMIT OFF, TENURE RESTORED

**Supreme Court strikes down**  
 > Sec 3, which mandated a minimum age of 50 years for appointment as a chairperson or member of a tribunal. The verdict held that this restriction **arbitrarily excluded**

tribunals under Sec 3, which required search-com-selection committee to recommend 2 names for every vacancy. The bench ruled that SCSC **should recommend only one name**  
 > Sec 7, dealing with service

- (a) Revisory jurisdiction
  - (b) Advisory jurisdiction
  - (c) Original jurisdiction
  - (d) Judicial Review
- (v) Under its Original Jurisdiction, the High Court has the power to directly hear cases related to -
- (a) Disputes between the Union Government and a State.
  - (b) Enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
  - (c) Appeals from district courts in civil matters.
  - (d) Election disputes involving the Vice President.
- (vi) Identify the financial powers of the cabinet.
- P: Finance Minister prepares the Annual Budget.  
 Q: Cabinet looks after the expenditure of the government.  
 R: Cabinet approves the money bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha.  
 S: Cabinet along with the ex-officio chairman presents the demands for grants.
- (a) P and Q
  - (b) R and S
  - (c) P and R
  - (d) Q and S

(vii) Assertion (A): Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan was a great educationist and social reformer.

Reason (R): He wanted the educated Muslims to support the British.

(a) (A) is true and (R) is false.

(b) (R) is true but (A) is false.

(c) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(d) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(viii) The British were against the alliance between Germany and the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) during the First World War. How did it impact the national movement in India?

(a) Indian soldiers were sent to Turkey to fight.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi was appointed the President of the Khilafat Movement.

(c) The Sultan of Turkey was deprived of all authority.

(d) It led Indian women to organise a separate Khilafat protest.

(ix) Read the description and identify the person.

*"The year 1905 was an important landmark in the administrative history of India. It was a significant event during my tenure as a Viceroy."*

(a) Lord Curzon

(b) Lord Dalhousie

(c) Lord Wellesley

(d) Lord Canning

(x) Identify the correct pair from the given options.

(a) Lord Wellesley - Alleged misrule in Awadh

(b) Sir C.P. Illbert - Judicial Equality

(c) W.C. Bonnerjee - President of Indian National Congress in 1886

(d) Lord Mountbatten - Dominion Status

(xi) If the Congress had not accepted the Mountbatten Plan, \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) the Muslim League would have formed the government.

(b) the princely states would have joined the interim government.

(c) the Constitution would not have separate electorates.

(d) the aim of a secular, democratic India would have been at risk.

(xii) Identify the option which shows the correct chronology of the following events:

1. Partition of Bengal
2. Pearl Harbour
3. General Service Enlistment Act

- (a) 3-1-2
- (b) 1-3-2
- (c) 3-2-1
- (d) 2-1-3

(xiii) Read the description and choose the correct option –

Japan captured Burma to cut off Allied supplies to China, strengthen its hold on Southeast Asia and *target* British India. This Japanese political strategy became a cause for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Dandi March
- (b) Non-cooperation Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

(xiv)

## Chinese attack on both fronts

Forward posts fall in NEFA, Ladakh after stiff fight

**NO MILITARY PLANES IN OPERATION: MENON**

NEW DELHI Oct. 29  
THE Indian posts of Dholu and Khatomung along the McMahon Line, in the NEFA sector and two posts in the Chilo Chuo river valley area of the Ladakh western sector fell to the Chinese on Friday when they simultaneously launched a big offensive against the Indian forces.



Relations with China: official view in Delhi

Reference to UN not yet, says Menon

Which principle of *Panchsheel* is violated according to the given news headline?

- (a) Peaceful co-existence
- ✗ (b) Equality for mutual benefits
- ✓ (c) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity
- ✗ (d) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs

(xv)



Which cause of World War II is depicted in the cartoon given?

- (a) Rise of Fascism and Nazism
- (b) Invasion of Poland
- (c) Failure of the League of Nations
- (d) Policy of appeasement

(xvi) Shylock is a character in William Shakespeare's play Merchant of Venice. His focus on financial gain represents a stereotypical portrayal of Jewish people, similar to the racist and discriminatory views Hitler held towards the Jews.

How can Shylock's portrayal in The Merchant of Venice be correlated with Hitler's racist and discriminatory views against the Jews?

- (a) The Jews were considered as traitors by the Nazi party.
- (b) The Germans suffered because the Jews dominated the German economy.
- (c) The Jews conspired with Allied forces during the War.
- (d) The Jews could commit treason against the Germans.

**Question 2**

[14]

- (i) How are the presiding officers of the Rajya Sabha elected?
- (ii) In 1971 India declared war on Pakistan. Under such circumstances, what kind of an emergency can be declared and who is entitled to declare it?
- (iii) Imagine yourself as a witness to the Congress session held in the year 1907. Mention *any two* important arguments you would have observed during your presence.
- (iv) Why did Gandhiji give instruction to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- (v) What was the main motive for the Partition of Bengal according to the British?
- (vi) Illustrate the contributions of Jawaharlal Nehru as a leader of NAM during the Cold War era.
- (vii) Name the two zones into which Germany was divided after the end of Second World War.

**PART II**

**Section A**

*(Answer any 2 questions)*

**Question 3**

The Union Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the country, consisting of two houses: the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. With reference to this, answer the following:

- (i) Discuss the composition of Rajya Sabha [3]
- (ii) Explain *any three* ways the Parliament exercises control over the executive. [3]
- (iii) The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. Mention any four functions that the Speaker performs to maintain the *business of the House*. [4]

**Question 4**

The President of India is the nominal head of the country whereas the Prime Minister holds actual powers of government. President and Prime Minister are two constitutional posts defined in the Constitution of India. With reference to this, answer the following:

- (i) How is the Prime Minister of India appointed? [3]
- (ii) Elucidate the Legislative Powers of the Prime Minister. [3]
- (iii) Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. [4]

**Question 5**

The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial authority and the highest court of the Republic of India. It is the final court of appeal for all civil and criminal cases in India. With reference to this, answer the following:

- (i) Explain the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme court. [3]
- (ii) How is the Supreme Court empowered with Revisory Jurisdiction? [3]

- (iii) Explain how independence of judiciary is ensured by – [4]
- (a) Freedom to announce decisions and decrees
  - (b) Appointment of judges

**Section B**

*(Answer any 3 questions)*

**Question 6**

The Revolt was the first expression of organised resistance against the British East India Company. It began as a revolt of the sepoys of the British East India Company's army but eventually secured the participation of the masses. With reference to this, answer the following:

- (i) What was the Subsidiary Alliance? Who introduced it? [3]
- (ii) Nil Darpan a play written by Dinabandhu Mitra highlights the economic exploitation of the indigo planters by British planters. Mention *any three* challenges faced by the indigo planters. [3]
- (iii) Discuss the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857. [4]

**Question 7**

The Early Nationalists laid the foundation for India's freedom struggle with moderate methods, while the Muslim League emerged later to represent Muslim political interests in the national movement. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention the objectives of the Muslim league. [3]
- (ii) Explain how the relative backwardness of the Muslim community was a reason that led to the formation of the Muslim League. [3]
- (iii) What methods did the Early Nationalists follow in order to educate people in India in modern politics and create a united public opinion? [4]

**Question 8**

While the Gandhian Movement emphasized non-violent resistance and mass civil disobedience, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose advocated armed struggle and international alliances to secure India's independence. With reference to this, answer the following:

- (i) Discuss the reaction of the Indians to the Simon Commission? [3]
- (ii) How did Netaji Subash Chandra Bose contribute to India's struggle for independence? [3]

- (iii) Mention the promises made by Gandhiji and Lord Irwin which came to be known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. [4]

**Question 9**

Look at the given picture and answer the following questions:



- (i) Explain how aggressive nationalism contributed to the outbreak of the First World War. [3]
- (ii) Explain the events in the capital of Bosnia that led to the outbreak of the First World War. [3]
- (iii) Fascism and Nazism were the two authoritarian ideologies during the inter war period. Mention *any four* similarities between the two ideologies. [4]

**Question 10**

UN organs and agencies work together to promote peace, development, health, and human rights across the world. In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) State the composition of the Security Council. [3]
- (ii) How does the veto power of the Security Council impact the decision-making process? [3]
- (iii) *Tedros Ghebreyesus, the Director-General, declared COVID-19 a global emergency on January 30, 2020.* [4]

Name the organization he leads and mention any three important functions of the organization.

## Question Paper 3



|   |             |                                |             |                  |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| <b>Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal's</b>                  |             |                                |             |                  |
| <b>C.N.M. School &amp; N.D. Parekh Pre-Primary School</b> |             |                                |             |                  |
| <b>STD</b>  | <b>DATE</b> | <b>PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION</b> | <b>TIME</b> | <b>MAX MARKS</b> |
|   |             | <b>2025 -26</b>                |             |                  |
| X   | 06.01.2026  | <b>HISTORY &amp; CIVICS</b>    | 2 hours     | 80               |
| Number of printed pages – 8                               |             |                                |             |                  |

**Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.**

**You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.**

**This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.**

**The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.**

Attempt *all* questions from *Part I* (Compulsory).

A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, *two* out of **three** questions from **Section A** and *three* out of **five** questions from **Section B**.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ]

### PART 1

Attempt *all* questions from this Part.

**Question 1** 14 [16]

**Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)**

- (i) Given below are details of a few candidates eligible for becoming members of the Union Parliament:

| Person | Age | Description                                    |
|--------|-----|--|
| M      | 28  | Is a doctor with American citizenship          |
| N      | 26  | Has dual citizenship and is a social activist  |
| O      | 35  | Is an Indian citizen and a software engineer   |
| P      | 30  | Is an Indian citizen and a proclaimed criminal |

Select the person who fulfills the eligibility criteria to become a member of the Lok Sabha.

- (a) M
- (b) N
- (c) O
- (d) P

- (ii) On November 5, 2023, the President of India declared a national emergency, citing threats to national security under Article 352 of the Constitution.

Source: *The Economic Times*, November 6, 2023

Which of the following statements about the President's emergency powers is correct?

- (a) The President can declare an emergency without consulting the Council of Ministers.
- (b) The President can declare an emergency on the recommendation of the citizens.
- (c) The President can declare an emergency only with the written recommendation of the Cabinet.
- (d) The President can declare an emergency for an indefinite period without approval from Parliament.

- (iii) Which among the following are the functions of Prime Minister?

- P. Allocation and reshuffling of Portfolios.
- Q. Presiding over the meetings of Council of Ministers.
- R. Introducing the budget
- S. Declaring war

- (a) Q and S
- (b) P and R
- (c) R and S
- (d) P and Q

- (iv) Identify the courts that have the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

- (a) The Sessions Court and District Court
- (b) The High Court and Lok Adalat
- (c) The Supreme Court and High Court
- (d) The Lok Adalat and Supreme Court

- (v) During a session of Parliament, several members of the Lok Sabha raised queries about the rising prices of essential commodities. The concerned ministers responded with explanations and provided a detailed report on the steps being taken to control the prices.

Which parliamentary procedure is highlighted in the above case?

- (a) No-confidence motion
- (b) Adjournment motion
- (c) Question Hour
- (d) Quorum

- (vi) Which of the following scenarios **BEST** describes the function of a High Court's Revisory Jurisdiction?

- (a) A High Court reviews the constitutionality of laws passed by the Parliament.
- (b) A High Court corrects an error in a lower court's judgment.
- (c) A High Court passes a new law to regulate trade in the state.
- (d) A High Court dismisses a criminal case without a trial.

(vii) Country B's government has enacted a law similar to the Vernacular Press Act introduced by the British in India. Which group would this law primarily affect?

- (a) The Judges
- (b) The Farmers
- (c) The Soldiers
- (d) The Indian Media

(viii) Identify the **ODD ONE** out of the following objectives of the Muslim League.

- (a) To prevent feelings of hostility between Muslims of India and other communities
- (b) To demand complete independence from British rule
- (c) To represent their needs and aspirations to the British government
- (d) To remove any misconceptions regarding the intent of the British government in relation to Indian Muslims

(ix) *On April 6, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Salt Satyagraha by breaking the salt law at Dandi, marking the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.*

What information about the Civil Disobedience Movement can we obtain from the above lines?

- (a) The movement aimed to boycott British goods.
- (b) The movement started with the Dandi March to protest against the salt tax.
- (c) The movement was launched to demand Poorna Swaraj.
- (d) The movement was launched to promote Swadeshi.

(x) A community is suffering from an outbreak of a preventable disease. The local government has reached out to a United Nation agency for assistance. Being a believer in global health standards, which of the following actions is the government **NOT LIKELY** to take?

- (a) Requesting vaccines from the World Health Organization (WHO)
- (b) Establishing educational programs on disease prevention
- (c) Refusing external medical aid and focusing only on local solutions
- (d) Accepting international health guidelines to control the outbreak

(xi) Identify the **ODD ONE OUT** from the following provisions of the Mountbatten Plan:

- (a) Partition of British India into two dominions
- (b) Conducting referendums in certain regions
- (c) Princely states must join either India or Pakistan
- (d) Continuation of British sovereignty over India

(xii) A history project on the causes of the Second World War is being developed. Which of the following events would **MOST LIKELY** be included in the project?

- (a) Sarajevo Crisis
- (b) Race for Armaments
- (c) Nationalism and Imperialism
- (d) Cold War

- X (xiii) The newspaper headline "Mahatma Arrested" refers to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. On what charge was he arrested?



- (a) Treason
- (b) Sedition
- (c) Theft
- (d) Conspiracy

(xiv) The government hospital in the area in which Seema lives, has no doctors. Repeated complaints by the residents have not been effective. Which of these methods would Seema **NOT** follow, if she was inspired by the Early Nationalists?

- (a) Write a petition to the government
- (b) Distribute leaflets
- (c) Use the press to criticise
- (d) Boycott the officials

(xv) Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R).

**(A):** In 1871, Lord Mayo's government adopted a resolution which made Urdu the medium of instruction for Muslims in primary and secondary schools.

**(R):** It was an attempt to create rift between the Hindus and the Muslims.

- (a) R contradicts A
- (b) Both A and R are true
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A and R are independent of each other

(xvi) Which of the following does **NOT** come under Panchsheel?

- (a) Mutual non-interference in internal affairs
- (b) Mutual aggression
- (c) Equality for Mutual benefit
- (d) Peaceful co-existence.

Question 2 12 1/2

- i) Read the extract given below and answer the question which follow:  
*Congress member's adjournment motion disallowed. The notice, along with another moved demanding a discussion on China, was disallowed in the Lok Sabha.*  
The Times of India, Feb 10, 2023  
Who can allow or disallow the above motion? What does this motion mean? [2]
- ii) Mention *any two* cases that come under the original jurisdiction of the High Court. [2]
- iii) State *any two* similarities between the ideologies followed by Hitler and Mussolini. [2]
- iv) How did the people of Bombay react to the arrival of the Simon Commission? [2]
- v) What was the main objective of the Assertive Nationalists? When was the scheme of partition of Bengal implemented? [2]
- vi) Mention *any two* aims of the Indian National Congress. [2]
- vii) State *any two* objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. [2]

**PART II**

**SECTION A**

*Attempt any two questions from this Section.*

Question 3

The Parliament is the law-making body in a democracy. With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions: 9 1/2

- i) Highlight the administrative functions of the Speaker. [3]
- ii) — Mention *any three* ways in which the Lok Sabha is superior to the Rajya Sabha. [3]
- iii) Discuss *any four* legislative powers of the Parliament. [4]

#### Question 4

**The President is the nominal head of the executive and the first citizen of the country. With reference to this, answer the following questions:**

- i) Mention *any three* points to enumerate the financial powers vested in the President of India. [3]
- ii) What is the term of office of the President? State *any two* qualifications required to be eligible for being elected as the President. [3]
- iii) Discuss the procedure of impeachment of the President. [4]

#### Question 5

**The Judiciary of India is a system of court that interpret and apply the law in Republic of India. With reference to the Supreme Court and High Courts of India, answer the following questions:**

- i) Who appoints the Ad Hoc Judges of the Supreme Court? What is the term of the Supreme Court Judge? How can the judges be removed? [3]
- ii) Why is the Supreme Court called the 'Court of Record'? [3]
- iii) What is a 'Lok Adalat'? Mention *any three* advantages of the Lok Adalat. [4]

#### SECTION B

**Attempt any three questions from this Section.**

#### Question 6

**The First War of Independence 1857 was a rebellion against the British. The second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century witnessed national awakening in India. With reference to this, answer the following questions:**

- i) Mention *any three* economic causes for the Revolt. [3]
- ii) Discuss the effects of the First War of Independence, 1857 with reference to [3]  
(a) End of Mughals and Peshwas (b) Religious changes
- iii) Discuss the role of the Press in developing a strong national sentiment among the Indians. [4]

**Question 7**

The Indian National Movement passed through different phases, each marked by distinct objectives, methods, and leadership. With reference to the first phase, the second phase and the role of the Muslim League, answer the following questions:

- i) Discuss the significance of the Lucknow Pact. 10 [3]
- ii) Identify the personality given in the picture below. Mention *any two* of his contributions. [3]



- iii) Discuss the various methods used by the Assertive Nationalists to get a larger share for Indians in the administration of their country and to end Britain's economic exploitation of India. [4]

**Question 8**

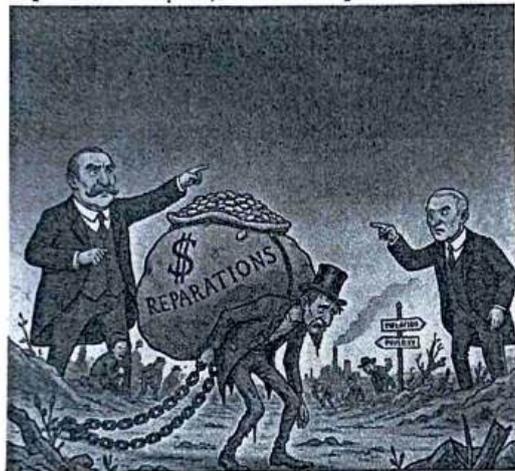
With reference to the Mass Phase of the National Movement (1915-1947), answer the following questions: 10

- i) Mention *any three* causes of the Non Co-operation Movement. [3]
- ii) Briefly discuss *any three* reasons for the failure of the Cripps Mission. [3]
- iii) What was the immediate objective of the Forward Bloc? Who conceived the idea of the Indian National Army? Who became its Supreme Commander? State the motto of INA. [4]

**Question 9** 10

The outbreak of the First World War was the result of a combination of political, economic, and military factors. In this context, answer the following questions:

- i) Name the signatory countries of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. [3]
- ii) Discuss the immediate cause of the First World War. [3]
- iii) Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow: [4]



- a) As per the Treaty of Versailles, which country was declared as an aggressor and what was the reparation amount to be paid?
- b) Mention *any three* ways in which the German military was affected by the Treaty of Versailles.

**Question 10** 10

The role of the United Nations extends beyond peacekeeping to include humanitarian, developmental and social welfare activities through its agencies. In this context, answer the following questions:

- i) State *any three* powers and functions of the International Court of Justice. [3]
- ii) a) Mention the *three new* objectives of the United Nations. [3]  
b) Name *any three* organs of the United Nations.
- iii) Give the full form of UNESCO and mention *any of its three functions* in the field of Communication. [4]

\*\*\*\*\*

## Question Paper 4

ARYA VIDYA MANDIR GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
PRELIMINARY REVIEW- JANUARY 2026

Date: 13.01.26  
Std: X

HISTORY & CIVICS  
(HCG PAPER - 1)

MM: 80  
Time: 2 hrs

*Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.  
You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

*Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).*

*A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, **two** out of three questions from **Section A** and **three** out of five from **Section B**.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].  
The paper consists of 8 printed sides.*

### Part I

Attempt all questions from this Part

#### Question 1

[16]

Choose the correct option:

- (i) The President can declare an emergency when \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the Chief Justice of India writes and requests the President to do so.
  - (b) he gets a written request to do so from the Vice- President.
  - (c) he gets a written request to do so from the Union Cabinet.
  - (d) the army chief asks him to do so.
- (ii) **Assertion (A):** An individual minister is accountable to the Prime Minister and Parliament for the functioning of their ministry.  
**Reason (R):** Individual responsibility allows a minister to be censured, removed, or asked to resign for specific acts of lapses and breach of oath of secrecy.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - (c) A is true but R is false.
  - (d) A is false but R is true.
- (iii) The ministers remain in office during the pleasure of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Prime Minister
  - (b) President of India
  - (c) Chief Justice of India
  - (d) Vice-President of India
- (iv) A detained person has not been produced before the magistrate within 24 hours of arrest. Which legal remedy is available to him/her?
- (a) Writ of Mandamus
  - (b) Writ of Quo Warranto
  - (c) Writ of Habeas Corpus
  - (d) Writ of Prohibition

Contd... Std.X History & Civics Preliminary Review January, 2026

(v) Match the following Column I with Column II and choose the correct alternative.

|      | Column I   |     | Column II   |
|------|--|-----|---|
| I.   | They have exclusive powers to introduce the Money Bill.  | (A) | On matters which are not mentioned in any of the three lists.   |
| II.  | Parliament can legislate on subjects meant for a lower level of government.  | (B) | The Lok Sabha   |
| III. | Parliament can make laws.  | (C) | Ordinances  |
| IV.  | Cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the re-assembly of Parliament unless they are approved by the Houses. | (D) | When two or more states desire that the Parliament should legislate on a subject given in the State List. |

- (a) I-A, II- B, III-C, IV-D
- (b) I-C, II- B, III-A, IV-D
- (c) I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C
- (d) I-B, II-D, III-A, IV-C

(vi) Look at the newspaper clipping given below and identify the correct options that define it.

### 4,320 cases resolved in Lok Adalat



**NEW DELHI**  
The Ministry of Law and Justice today announced that a total of 4,320 cases were resolved in Lok Adalats during the year 2025. The Lok Adalats are a part of the judicial system in India, which provide a platform for the resolution of disputes in a speedy and cost-effective manner. The Ministry stated that the Lok Adalats have been instrumental in resolving a wide range of cases, including civil, criminal, and family disputes. The success of the Lok Adalats is a testament to the commitment of the government to provide access to justice for all citizens.

- (I) The Lok Adalat provides aid and speedy justice.
- (II) The Lok Adalat relieves courts of backlog of cases.
- (III) The Lok Adalat promotes high cost cases .
- (IV) The Lok Adalat resolves cases that come from the High Court.

- (a) I and II
- (b) III and IV
- (c) II and IV
- (d) I and III

Contd...Std.X History & Civics Preliminary Review January, 2026

...3...

(vii) Identify the person given below and choose the incorrect statement about her proclamation.



- (a) To advance the industries in India.
- (b) Grant a general pardon to all those who were found guilty of murder of British subjects.
- (c) Treat all Indians and Europeans equally.
- (d) Follow a policy of non-intervention in social and religious matters of Indians.

(viii) What was described in the book 'A Nation in the Making' by Surendranath Banerjee?

- (a) The repressive policies of the British
- (b) The exploitation of India by the British
- (c) An account of his political concern and his views about self-government
- (d) An account of the economic and educational policy

(ix) **Assertion (A):** The Partition of Bengal was meant to foster division on the basis of religion.

**Reason (R):** The British had seen the Hindus and the Muslims had fought together during the first war of Independence.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

(x) Which of the following statements about Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan is correct?

- (a) He regarded Hindus and Muslims to be different Quams.
- (b) He founded the Muslim League in 1906.
- (c) He was the founder of the Indian National Congress.
- (d) He was a great educationist and social reformer.

(xi) Complete the given analogy:

Dandi March: 1930 :: Poorna Swaraj: ?

- (a) 1928
- (b) 1931
- (c) 1929
- (d) 1945

Contd...Std.X History & Civics Preliminary Review January, 2026

(xii) Which of the following combinations correctly describes the objectives of the Indian National Army (INA)?

1. To liberate India from British rule.
2. To fight the British with the help of modern weapons.
3. To establish a constitutional government under British protection in India.
4. To raise an armed force of Indians abroad to fight for India's freedom.

- (a) 1, 2 and 4  
(b) 1, 3 and 4  
(c) 2, 3 and 4  
(d) 1, 2 and 3

(xiii) A reason for the acceptance of the Mountbatten plan was that the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) plan offered a united India through a federation in which the central authority would remain strong.  
(b) Muslim League agreed to cooperate in the interim governance framework proposed under the plan.  
(c) Princely States had no say in choosing to join a dominion or be independent.  
(d) Congress accepted the plan under circumstances where British pressure and urgency left little scope for refusal.

(xiv) Arrange the following events in chronological order.

- I. Attack on Pearl Harbour
- II. Creation of the League of Nations
- III. Sarajevo Crisis
- IV. Hitler's Invasion of Poland

- (a) II, I, IV, III  
(b) III, II, IV, I  
(c) I, IV, III, II  
(d) I, II, III, IV

(xv) Read the excerpt given below and answer the question that follows:

### **Maratha Military Landscapes of India**

The property comprises twelve major Maratha fortifications, mostly in Maharashtra with one in Tamil Nadu, built or expanded between the late 17th and early 19th centuries. Strategically located on coastal and mountainous terrain, forts such as Raigad, Shivneri, and Sindhudurg formed an integrated defence system that supported Maratha military power, trade protection, and territorial control. These Maratha Military Landscapes of India, associated with Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, were inscribed as a World Heritage Site in July 2025, recognising their distinctive military architecture and strategic significance.

...5...

Contd...Std.X History & Civics Preliminary Review January, 2026

Identify the major agency of the United Nations who contribute to the above activity.

- (a) UNESCO
- (b) WHO
- (c) UNICEF
- (d) ECOSOC

(xvi) Look at the cartoon given below and identify the historic incident.



- (a) Cold War
- (b) Non-Aligned Movement
- (c) Division of Europe
- (d) Panchsheel Policy

**Question 2.**

[14]

- (i) Ms. Rakhi was nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha. Mention the criteria on which the President would have her nominated. [2]  
How many such members can the President nominate to the Rajya Sabha? [2]
- (ii) How is the Prime Minister appointed? [2]
- (iii) In what manner did Jyotiba Phule contribute for the upliftment of women? [2]
- (iv) Why is Tilak known as the forerunner of Gandhiji? [2]
- (v) Mention any two aspects of the Rowlatt Act. [2]
- (vi) State any two similarities between the ideologies of Nazism and Fascism. [2]
- (vii) Name the executive body of the United Nations. What is its primary responsibility? [2]

**PART II**  
**SECTION A**

Attempt **any two** questions from this section

**Question 3**

The Union Legislature, consisting of the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, makes and amends laws for the governance of the country.

With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions: [10]

- (i) State the criteria for amending the Constitution. (3)
- (ii) How does the Rajya Sabha exercise its exclusive powers? (3)
- (iii) Explain the following terms:
  - a. Quorum
  - b. Vote on Account (4)

**Question 4**



[10]

With reference to the given headline, answer the following questions:

- (i) The above image refers to one type of Emergency proclaimed by the President. Apart from this, describe the other two types of Emergencies that can be proclaimed by the President of India. (3)
- (ii) Mention any three functions performed by the presiding officer while conducting the sittings of the Rajya Sabha. (3)
- (iii) Apart from managing the government, how does the Prime Minister of India lead the nation? (4)

**Question 5**

The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets laws and delivers justice.

With reference to the given statement, answer the following questions: [10]

- (i) Explain Advisory jurisdiction. How is it different from the Revisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court? (3)
- (ii) What are the qualifications required to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court? (3)
- (iii) Mention four types of criminal cases in which the High Court exercises Appellate jurisdiction. (4)

Contd...Std.X History & Civics Preliminary Review January, 2026

**SECTION B**

Attempt any three questions from this section

**Question 6**

[10]

The Revolt of 1857 was a conscious beginning of the independence struggle against the British. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) What hardships did the people of Awadh face when the state was annexed by Lord Dalhousie? (3)
- (ii) How did the British government's attempt to interfere in the religious beliefs of the people lead to widespread fear among the masses? (3)
- (iii) State the provisions under the Government of India Act of 1858 that brought an end to the Company's rule. (4)

**Question 7**

[10]

The Indian leader, known as the "Grand Old Man of India," was a social reformer and an early nationalist. He became the first Indian elected to the British House of Commons in 1892. He exposed the economic exploitation of India under British rule. He worked tirelessly to make the world aware of India's economic problems and to push for political reforms in the country.

In this context, answer the following questions:

- (i) Identify the leader. Outline any two methods of agitation used by the group of nationalists he belonged to. (3)
- (ii) What efforts were undertaken by Bipin Chandra Pal to remove social and economic evils from society? (3)
- (iii) State the significance of the Lucknow Pact 1916. (4)

**Question 8**

[10]



With reference to the given picture, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention the three point programme of the movement launched by the leaders seen in the above picture. (3)

Contd...Std.X History & Civics Preliminary Review January, 2026

- (ii) With regards to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, what did the government agree to do? (Any 3) (3)
- (iii) Why was the Cripps Mission called a 'post-dated cheque on a failing bank'?  
Why did the Hindu Mahasabha oppose the proposal? (4)

**Question 9**

Horror spread across the lands, nations in fear,  
Invading armies marched, destruction near.  
Treaties broken, alliances torn apart,  
Lives were lost, cities shattered, hearts.  
Evil rose in one man's cruel command,  
Remember his reign, so peace may return.

[10]

Read the above lines carefully and answer the questions that follow:

- (i) The first letters of each line spell out the name of an influential personality. How was his dissatisfaction with the treaty responsible for the Second World War? (3)
- (ii) Through relevant examples mention how mistrust, self defense and preservation of peace ironically lead to stockpiling of arms in World War I. (3)
- (iii) Post the defeat of the central powers, what territorial rearrangements saw the end of European supremacy and transformed the political map of the world? (4)

**Question 10**

[10]



- (i) Give the full name of the UN agency associated with the above image. List any two of its functions. (3)
- (ii) What is the composition of the International Court of Justice? (3)
- (iii) Outline the principles of Panchsheel. (Any 4) (4)

\*\*\*\*\*END\*\*\*\*\*

# Question Paper 5

SMT. SULOCHANADEVI SINGHANIA SCHOOL, THANE

| STD  | SUBJECT                | EXAM   | DATE         | MARKS | DURATION | SIDES |
|------|------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|
| 10th | HISTORY & CIVICS SET A | PRELIM | 2 / 1 / 2026 | 80    | 2 hours  | 7     |

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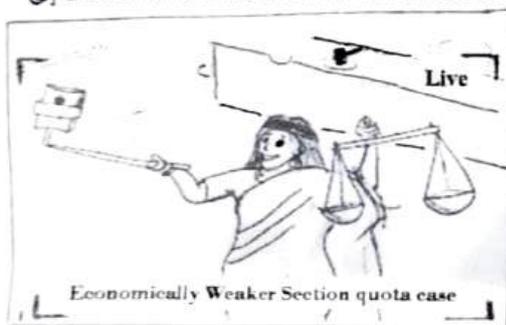
## PART - I

Question 1: Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. [16]

1] **Situation Based:** The Goa Government passes a law to regulate the use of Artificial Intelligence [AI] in the Healthcare industry, claiming it affects local employment. Later, Parliament passes a national law on AI regulation, claiming it comes under its residuary authority, as the subject is not included in any of the three constitutional lists. If both laws conflict, which statement is correct?

- A] The State law will prevail as public health is a State subject.
- B] Both laws will operate together.
- C] The matter must be referred to the Supreme Court.
- D] The Parliamentary law will prevail, as residuary powers rest with Parliament.

2] Based on the illustration, which conclusion **most effectively** explains the significance of live streaming of court proceedings?



- A] ensure faster judgments.
- B] enhances public access to the judicial process.
- C] allows courts to function without judges.
- D] guarantees home-based justice.

3] During a sudden flood crisis, different ministries like Home, Finance, Health, and Transport cannot act independently. They wait for the **Cabinet's coordinated decision** on funds, rescue operations, medical support, and logistics. Which of the following is **not false** about the role of the Cabinet?

- A] it holds only an advisory role
- B] it exercises nominal executive power.
- C] It is the core around which the entire administration functions.
- D] its role ends once the Bill is drafted and sent to the President for approval.

4] Which of the following is the essential **eligibility** requirement needed to be elected as the President of India?

- A] must be at least 35 years and Member of Parliament.
- B] must be at least 35 years of age and qualified to be elected to the Lok Sabha.
- C] must be at least 35 years of age and qualified to be elected to the Council of States.
- D] must have previously served as a Governor.

5] In 1956, Railway Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned after a train accident. Although he was not blamed for the accident, he offered his resignation to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who first refused it. But Shastri persisted, and it was ultimately accepted.

- i] Each minister is answerable to the Prime Minister for the department under his control.
- ii] Every minister is responsible for matters such as personal lapse, shortcomings of the department under him.
- iii] Ministers jointly share the responsibility for their collective lapse.
- iv] Each minister is answerable to the Parliament for the department under his control.

Which of the above statements **best** justify his course of action?

- A] i and ii only
- B] (i) and iii
- C] ii & iv only
- D] iii and iv only

6] Which of the following clearly demonstrates that the High Court, like the Supreme Court functions as a Court of Record?

- S1: Its judgements and predictions are preserved as a record. ✓  
 S2: The judgements can be challenged in the District Courts. ✗  
 S3: The judgements can be preserved as legal precedents for future reference. ✓  
 S4: It can transfer cases from one court to another within its jurisdiction.
- A] S4                      ✓ B] S1 & S3                      C] S3                      D] S2 & S4 ✓

7] During a sudden disease outbreak, countries face shortages of child related supplies, poor clean-water access, and weak awareness, with health systems unprepared and poorly coordinated. Which UN agency is best suited to provide essential support in this situation?

- A] UNESCO ✗                      B] WHO                      C] UNICEF                      D] UN ✓

8] Choose the odd one.

- i. **NAM**: Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia  
 ii. **League of Nations**: President Woodrow Wilson, Prime Minister Lloyd George, Prime Minister George Clemenceau  
 iii. **Early Nationalists**: Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Surendranath Banerjee  
 iv. **Khilafat Movement**: Mohammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, Maulana Azad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- ✓ A] Khilafat Movement                      B] League of Nations                      C] Early Nationalists                      D] NAM

9] Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan changed his views under the influence of Theodore Beck. Which factor most influenced him?

- A] The political interests of Hindus and Muslims were different.  
 B] The Educational interests of Hindu and Muslims were different. ✗  
 ✓ C] Anglo- Muslim unity was impossible  
 D] Anglo- Hindu unity was possible.

10] Assertion [A]: According to the Inam Commission 20,000 estates were confiscated and sold by moneylenders..

Reason [R] :The landlords failed to produce title-deeds by which they sold the land.

- A] [A] is true but [R] is false                      B] Both [A] and [R] are false  
 C] [A] is true but [R] is not the correct reason for [A]  
 ✓ D] [A] is true and [R] is the correct reason for [A]



11] Considering the year shown in the picture, what unusual situation might have occurred in the courts?

- A] British lawyers were not permitted to handle any criminal cases related to Indians. ✗  
 B] European judges rarely served in district courts during this period and were therefore controversial. ✓  
 C] Indian officials were exempt from all court proceedings in India. ✗  
 ✓ D] European offenders were tried only by European judges; an Indian judge's trial was therefore controversial.

12] Roy explains that the UN General Assembly appoints its President annually from one of five groups to ensure balanced leadership. Which group is most likely to hold the presidency?

- A] Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Canada ✗  
 B] Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Caribbean and Netherlands ✗  
 C] Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Caribbean and Australia ✗  
 ✓ D] Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Caribbean ✓

- 13] During the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha in 1942, which historic resolution was adopted that later launched the Quit India Movement?
- A] Resolution demanding Dominion Status for India.
  - B] Resolution supporting the British war unconditionally. ✗
  - C] Resolution stating the British rule in India must end immediately. ✓
  - D] Resolution to organise an armed revolution from their homeland. ✗

14] Which of the following is/ are the functions of UNESCO?

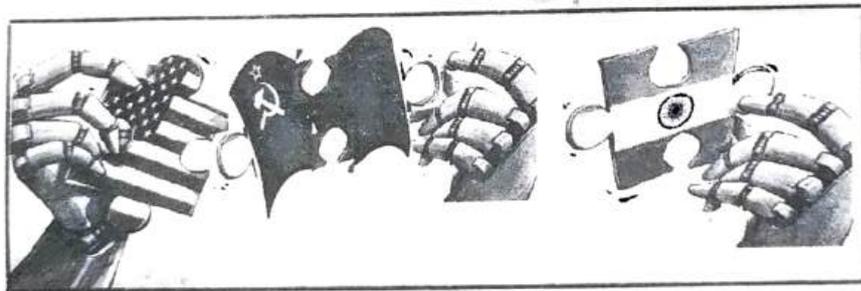
- F1: Financial assistance for the education of differently-abled persons. ✓
  - F2: Supervise global financial markets and world currency. ✗
  - F3: Provide technical assistance and advice for the restoration of Monuments. ✓
  - F4: Regulate military alliances and defence agreements. ✗
  - F5: Uphold the freedom of the press and independence of the media. ✓
- A] F1, F2 & F5 ✗
  - B] F2, F4 & F5 ✗
  - C] F1, F3 & F5 ✓
  - D] F1, F2, F3 & F5

15] Complete the Analogy :

Companion of the Indian Empire : Gopal Krishna Gokhale : : \_\_\_?\_\_\_ : Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- A] the Father of the Assertive Nationalism
- B] the Father of Indian Nationalism
- C] the Father of the Revolutionary Thought in India. ✓
- D] the Father of the Early Nationalism. ✗

16] Referring to the given jigsaw, identify the international policy that is **least likely** to align with India's strategy.

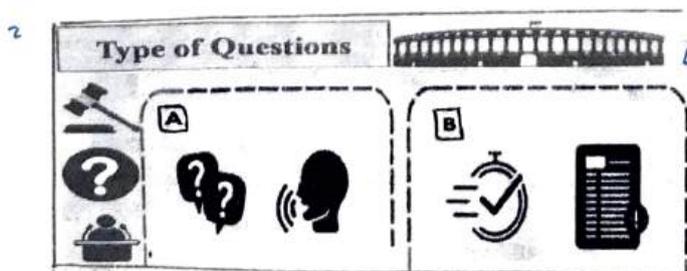


- A] Cold War Alliance system
- B] Policy of Armaments banning atomic tests.
- C] Non-Aligned Movement
- D] Policy of Racial Discrimination

13] **Question 2: Answer the following questions.**

[14]

- 1] Dr. Ashish wants to contest an election for the Rajya Sabha. Which key eligibility requirement must he fulfill to do so?
- 2] What is the key difference between a National Emergency and a breakdown of Constitutional machinery in a state? Give an example for each.
- 3] Look at the image [A] & [B] given below.



- 3] Identify and explain the types of questions that Members of Parliament can ask to seek information from the government during parliamentary sessions.

4. State the objectives of the Forward Bloc

5. In 1930, new methods of spreading messages stirred patriotic fervor across the country. What forms of propaganda were used?

6. Name the United Nations specialised agency founded on April 7, 1948, and mention any two health journals it publishes.

17. **Headlines** Two neighbouring countries, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, had a long standing disagreement over who owned a set of small islands in the Gulf of Guinea- islands that became more important after potential oil reserves were discovered nearby. After diplomatic talks failed, they agreed to submit the dispute to the court.

Which court has the authority to resolve their dispute, and what is its composition?

**PART II SECTION A - CIVICS [Attempt any two questions from this section]**

**Question 3: Situation:** During parliamentary sessions, Doordarshan broadcasted the proceedings of the Council of States, which was adjourned quickly due to lack of quorum, delaying the review of an ordinary bill passed by the Lok Sabha.

i. Who can adjourn the session of the Council of States? What is required to transact its proceedings? [1]

ii. What are the **exclusive powers** of the Council of States? [2]

b]

**PARLIAMENT SESSION ALERT!**  
**SESSION: DECEMBER 1, 2025 - DECEMBER 19, 2025**

Highlights:

- Two Bills have been listed for consideration and passing.
- The first batch of **supplementary demands for grants for 2025-26 will also be presented, discussed, and voted upon.**

Source: <https://prsindia.org/files/parliament/session>

1. Which season of Parliament has been scheduled in the above mentioned month? [1]

2. Identify the financial power of the Parliament stated above and explain it in brief. [2]

3. **The Indian Parliament plays a key role in electing certain constitutional authorities.** Elaborate on the electoral functions performed by Parliament. [4]

Question 4: (8)

India's **Constitutional Executive Head** issues **Farm Ordinance** during COVID-19, giving immediate legal support to key agricultural reforms until Parliament approves.

With reference to the above news, answer the following:

i. Who is recognised as the Constitutional head of India? [1]

ii. Which legislative power of the Constitutional head has been mentioned in relation to agricultural reform? [1]

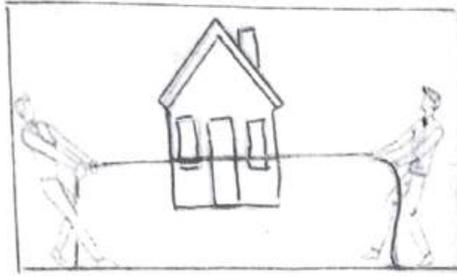
iii. What is the time limit for the Parliament to approve it? What is the constitutional procedure and effect if this time limit is exceeded? 3 [1]

b] Who intervenes during heated debates on rising prices or language issues to clarify the government's stand and defuse the controversy? And what additional duties does he have in the Parliament? [3]

c] The Council of Ministers is a part of the Executive. Bring out the differences between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. 4 [4]

**Question 5: Chief Justice Mirza Hameedullah Beg stated, 'Independence of judiciary is the corner-stone of democracy.'**

- i] 1. Analyze how the process of his own appointment as Chief Justice of India reflects the judicial independence. [1]  
 2. How does judicial independence protect a judge's property and fame when announcing a controversial decision? [2]



- ii.1. Analyze the adjacent picture to determine the type of case it represents. Identify which court will handle it. [1]  
 2. Suggest an alternative legal approach to settle this dispute quickly and mention one benefit of using it. [2]

iii. Read the following Case Study: **Kehar Singh v. Union of India (1989)**. Answer the following questions that follow.

**Kehar Singh was convicted for the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984 and sentenced to death in 1986. After his appeals before the Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court were dismissed, and review petitions were rejected, his son Rajinder Singh filed a mercy petition under Article 72, claiming his father's innocence and requesting a personal hearing. The President denied the hearing and rejected the plea. The Supreme Court later held that the President's pardon power is independent and cannot be questioned on its merits, setting an important precedent.**

Reference: <https://www.scribd.com>

- a] How did the decisions of the Delhi High Court and the Supreme Court influence the final outcome in the Kehar Singh case? [1]  
 b] If Kehar Singh's son asserts his father's innocence and challenges the judgement, which jurisdiction can the Supreme Court use to review possible errors, and why? [1]  
 c] Referring to this case, state one difference between the Original Jurisdiction and the appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [1]  
 d] State any two situations how the President can be involved in punishment/sentence of a person convicted of an offence. [1]

**SECTION B: HISTORY [Attempt any three questions from this section]**

**Question 6:** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

**'A soldier with a bag of stories on his back'**

*Tony Mc Clenaghan highlights the support of Indian princes for Britain, focusing on Hyderabad's troops and the Nizam's backing. He explains the 1766 Subsidiary Alliance, where the Nizam Ali Khan received British troops in return for payment. He also mentions the 1795 Khardla battle, which caused the Nizam to lose territory and sovereignty.*

Reference: <https://www.thehindu.com>

- i] Which policy required Indian rulers to accept British troops in their territories, and who introduced it? [1]  
 ii] According to Tony Mc Clenaghan, what conditions did the Nizam of Hyderabad agree to under this Alliance? [2]  
 iii] Analyze Tony Mc Clenaghan reference to the new Viceroy and Queen Victoria's proclamation. Who was India's first Viceroy, and what promises did the Queen make to the Indian people in 1858? [3]  
 iv] If the Nizam's troops served the British, what grievances could they have had? Explain any two briefly. [2]  
 v] How did the 1857 Uprising change the Indian Army and strengthen British control? [2]

**Question 7:**

**A Melody That Became a Movement**

India has commenced celebrations of the 150th anniversary of Vande Mataram, the ballad that became a battle cry for India's freedom. This is also an opportune time to ask how far we have realised Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's immortal words "Sujalam, Suphalam, Malayaja sheetalam, Sasya-shyamalam".

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/>

**Read the newspaper article and answer the questions stated below:**

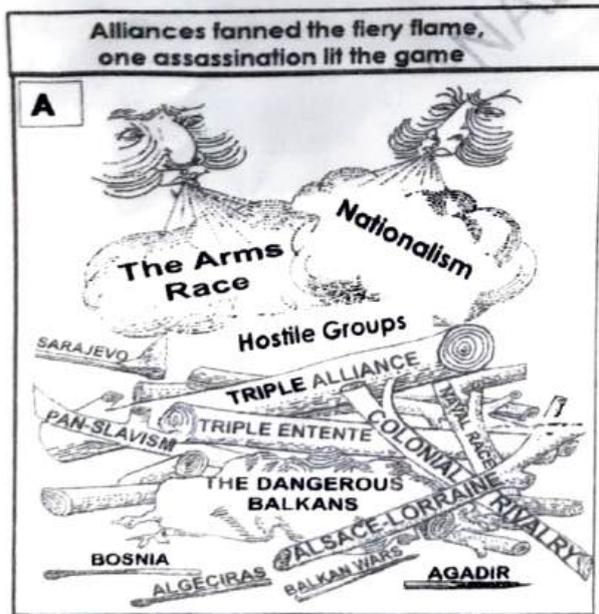
- a) i. Identify and name India's National Song with its songwriter. [1]
- ii. Can you link the songwriter's work to an Assertive Nationalist who had named a Urdu daily? Who was he? What organization did he establish in Delhi for the welfare of the downtrodden? [2]
- b) '1920 was a battle cry for India's awakening.' Highlight and explain any three causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement. [3]
- c) Analyse and elaborate the **impact** of the movement in which Gandhiji urged the nation, "To 'Do or Die'". [4]

**Question 8: India's independence and partition in 1947 marked a major historical transition.**

- a) During their project, Lisa and Neel studied the 1946 Cabinet Mission. In their presentation, what key points will they explain about the **federal union** and the **composition** of the Constituent Assembly? [3]
- b) Why did the All-India Congress accept the Mountbatten Plan? [3]
- c) What were the main provisions of the Indian Independence Act 1947 regarding the end of the British Parliament's control over India? [4]

9

**Question 9: 'As World Wars blazed and dictators rose, the world turned toward hope and peace.' With reference to above line, answer the following:**



- a) Examine the caricature [A] & [B] to identify the wars, and explain any **two** factors that sparked [A]. [3]
- b) 'As world wars blazed and dictators rose, the world turned toward hope and peace.' Which leaders played a key role in establishing totalitarian rule? [1]
- ii. Explain the reasons behind **each dictator's** anger towards the Treaty of Versailles. [2]

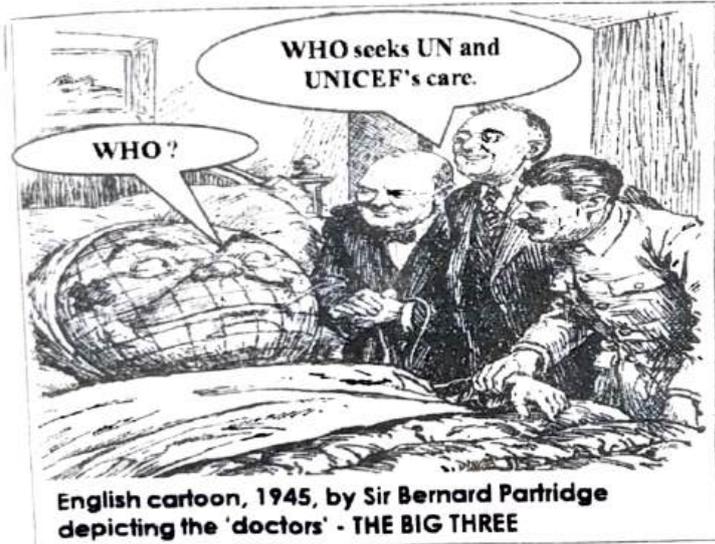
.. 7 ..

c] With reference to picture [B].

1] Why did General Tojo launch an attack on the US Fleet, and what two mistakes did he later regret? [2]

2] What does 'Each piece' symbolize, and which two cities bore the greatest cost? [2]

8] Question 10: 'The Big Three formed the UN with might.  
To guard the world and guide its flight.'

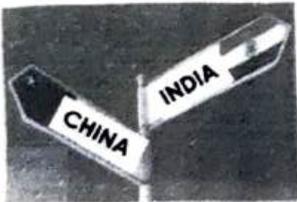


a] Describe the UN's role in promoting global stability by examining the **new** objectives set by it. [1]

b] Who are the 'Big Three' depicted in the adjacent picture? [2]

c] Russia blocked the UN resolution on the Ukraine invasion, what other steps could the Security Council take to handle the crisis? [1]

d] Evaluate the contributions of WHO highlighting its distinct functions. [2]



e] Referring to the adjacent picture, what were the key principles that formed the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1954? [4]

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.. 7 ..

ASSOCIATION OF ORISSA ICSE SCHOOLS  
ICSE MODEL EXAMINATION 2026  
HISTORY- PAPER-1

TIME: 2hrs

F.M:80

Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.  
You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.  
This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.  
The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.  
Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).  
A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A  
and three out of five questions from Section B.  
The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].

**PART I [30marks]**

**Attempt all questions from this Part**

**Question 1**

[16]

Choose the correct option;

(i) In the Lok Sabha, the government headed by X collapsed by one vote. What was the MOST LIKELY reason?

- (a) Lost the No Confidence Motion
- (b) There was no quorum
- (c) Lost the Adjournment Motion
- (d) It was dismissed by the President ✓

(ii) Given below are details of a few Indian citizens.

Select the person who fulfils the eligibility criteria to become the President of India

| Person | Age [In years] | Description                            |
|--------|----------------|--|
| W      | 30             | Is a popular cricketer                 |
| X      | 40             | Has taken up the citizenship of Canada |
| Y      | 35             | Has declared bankruptcy                |
| Z      | 35             | Is a reputed scientist                 |

- (a) W
- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) Z ✓

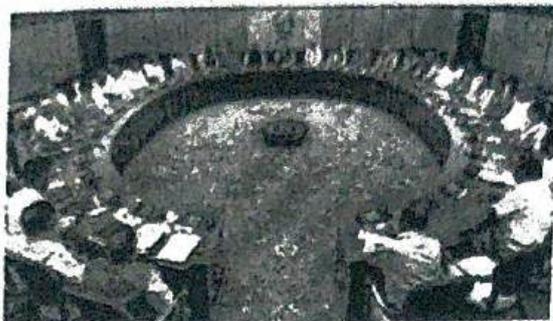
(iv) Rani and Ramya are neighbours who had a long standing dispute over a boundary wall. After many years, they took the case to the Lok Adalat where they reached on a good settlement without any anger or resentment.

Which advantage of the Lok Adalat is highlighted in the above case?

- (a) Saves money
- (b) Speedy justice
- (c) Works on the spirit of compromise
- (d) Reduces the burden on higher courts

(v) Which option best describes this picture?

- (a) All ministers have portfolios
- (b) All ministers have individual responsibility
- (c) All decisions are collectively taken by the Cabinet
- (d) There are three categories of ministers.



(vi) Identify the officials who form the Electoral College for the Vice Presidential elections in India.

P: elected members of the Lok Sabha

Q: elected members of the Rajya Sabha

R: elected members of the Vidhan Sabha

S: elected members of the Vidhan Parishad

- (a) P and Q
- (b) R and S
- (c) P and R
- (d) Q and S

(vii) The lower court is dealing with a case which is beyond its jurisdiction. Which writ will the court issue to stop the court proceeding?

- (a) Quo Warranto
- (b) Certiorari
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Prohibition

(viii) **Assertion(A)** The Brahmin soldiers felt that the British policies were a danger to their caste.  
**Reason :(R)** The British Parliament passed the General Service Enlistment Act.

- (a) (A) is true and (R) is false.
- (b) (A) is false and (R) is true.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

i) Identify the option which shows the correct chronology of the following events:

The Cabinet Mission

The Quit India Movement

The Lucknow Pact

3-1-2

1-3-2

2-3-1

3-2-1

x) Which self-reliance method of the Assertive Nationalists does this Central Government programme align with?



**AATMA-NIRBHAR  
BHARAT**

- (a) Swadeshi
- (b) Boycott
- (c) Personal Sacrifice
- (d) National Education

x) Ranjan notices that the students in his school are littering the school ground. Instead of criticising the students, he takes inspiration from the methods of the Early nationalists. Which method will he follow with regard to the students

who are littering the ground??

- (a) Beat the students
- (b) Write a letter to the Principal about the problem
- (c) Asked other students to boycott them
- (c) Sacrifice her time and clean the ground.

(x) *The British justified the move, though Awadh was known for its prosperity and cultural richness. This annexation angered the local nobility, soldiers, and peasants, many of whom lost their livelihoods. The resentment it created became one of the major causes of the Revolt of 1857.*

Which of the following policies of expansion was the cause for the above?

- (a) The Doctrine of Lapse
- (b) The pretext of misrule
- (c) The Subsidiary Alliance
- (d) Direct war

- (a) To prohibit the states from entering into secret treaties
- (b) To promote cultural and socio economic cooperation
- (c) To protect and advance the political rights of nations
- (d) All states must respect each other's independence



(xiii) Which of the following agencies of the United Nations connected with this picture?

- (a) ILO
- (b) UNICEF
- (c) UNESCO
- (d) UNDP

(xiv) The AOICSE has organized a debate on the importance of girl education in India. Which of the following leaders will students most likely mention?

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
- (b) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(xv) Read the description and identify the leader.

**He presided over the second session of the Congress**

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) A O Hume
- (c) W C Bonnerjee
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(xvi) Identify the countries of the *Triple Alliance*.

- (a) Germany, Austria, France
- (b) Austria, England, America
- (c) Russia, France, England
- (d) Italy, Germany, Austria

## Question 2

Read the given news carefully.

**INDIA bloc plans adjournment motions in both Houses of Parliament on NEET issue**

*The decision was taken at a meeting of the Opposition bloc held at the official residence of Congress chief*

*The Hindu (Updated - June 28, 2024)*

Mention any two ways in which the Constitution ensures the independence of the judiciary [2]

Imagine you were working for Mussolini, mention any two ideologies you would follow. [2]

*A house divided against itself cannot stand.*  
Which incident with reference to the Congress, can be connected with this quote? In which year did this happen? [2]

Mention any two factors responsible for the formation of the Muslim League. [2]



(i) Mention any two clauses of the plan formulated by the person seen in the above picture. [2]

(ii) Mention any two ways in which the Treaty of Versailles affected German military. [2]

### PART II [50marks]

#### SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this Section.

#### Question 3

With reference to the Parliament of India, answer the following questions:

(i) Describe the composition of the Rajya Sabha. Who elects the members of the Rajya Sabha? [3]

(ii) Mention any three ways in which the Lok Sabha enjoys exclusive powers. [3]

(iii) Explain the following terms – [4]  
a. Quorum                      b. No Confidence Motion

#### Question 4

With reference to the powers of the President, answer the following questions:

(i) What are the three *emergencies* that can be declared by the President? When can each of them be proclaimed? [3]

(ii) Mention any three legislative powers of the President. [3]

(iii) What is meant by *discretionary powers* of the President? Mention any three such powers. [4]

### Question 5

With reference to the Supreme Court of India, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court? Mention any two qualifications required to be the judge of the Supreme Court. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three categories of cases which fall under the *Appellate Jurisdiction* of the above court. [3]
- (iii) What is meant by the term *Original Jurisdiction*? Mention any three types of cases which come under this jurisdiction. [4]

### SECTION B

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

### Question 6

The War of 1857 was a major revolt against the rule of the British East India Company. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any three clauses of the *Subsidiary Alliance*. [3]
- (ii) Mention any three military causes of the Revolt. [3]
- (iii) Mention any four changes made in the administration after the Revolt. [4]

### Question 7

With reference to the Gandhian Era, answer the following questions-

- (i) What were causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Which march began the movement? [3]
- (ii) Why did Gandhi suspend the Non Cooperation Movement? [3]
- (iii) Why did Gandhi agree to attend the Second Round Table Conference? Why did he return disappointed? [4]

### Question 8

Read the passage given and answer the questions that follow –

*It will be a fatal mistake for you to wish to live and see India free simply because victory is now within reach. No one here should have the desire to live to enjoy freedom. A long fight is still in front of us. We should have but one desire today-the desire to die so that India may live-the desire to face a martyr's death, so that the path to freedom may be paved with the martyr's blood.*

*Friends! My comrades in the War of Liberation! Today I demand of you one thing, above all. I demand of your blood. It is blood alone that can wipe the blood that the enemy has spilt. It is blood alone that can pay the price of*

With reference to Subash Chandra Bose, and his contributions to the freedom movement, answer the following -

- (i) Name the party he established. Mention any two objectives of that party.
- (ii) Mention any three objectives of the Indian National Army
- (iii) Subhas Chandra Bose is known for his role in India's independence movement. Mention any four contributions of Subash Chandra Bose.

✓ **Question 9**

With reference to the Second World War, answer the following questions:

- ✓ (i) Which axis was formed during the Second World War? Name the countries of this axis.
- ✓ (ii) Name the immediate cause of the Second World War. Mention any two reasons for this cause
- ✓ (iii) *The failure of the League of Nations a cause for this war.* Mention any four points to justify this statement.

✓ **Question 10**

Look at the picture given and answer the questions that follow-



- ✓ (i) Identify the organization established by the above leaders. Mention any two of its objectives.
- ✓ (ii) What is meant by the term *Veto Power*? Name any four countries which have this power.
- ✓ (iii) Mention any two contributions each of UNESCO to-
  - a. Science
  - b. Education

*Bombay Scottish School, Mahim*  
**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT**  
**HISTORY & CIVICS**

Grade: 10

Date : 14.01.2026

Duration: 2 hours

Max. Marks : 80

No. of Questions : 10

No. of Printed sides: 10

*[Answers to this paper must be written on the answer booklet provided]*

The first 15 minutes is allotted for reading the question paper.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].

Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).

A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**, **two** out of three questions from **Section A** and **three** out of five questions from **Section B**

### Question 1

Select the correct answer to the following questions from the given options .

(Do not copy the questions , write the correct answer only ) [16]

- i) Which of the following correctly states the present number of members in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha (as of 2025)?
- (a) 550 and 250 respectively
  - (b) 545 and 245 respectively
  - (c) 543 and 243 respectively
  - (d) 543 and 245 respectively
- ii) Given below are details of candidates desirous of contesting elections to the Lok Sabha from Party B. Who will be eligible to contest ?

| Person | Age | Description   |
|--------|-----|---|
| W      | 26  | Is a famous writer                                    |
| X      | 30  | Is the Chairperson of <i>FIILms Division of India</i> |
| Y      | 50  | Is citizen of Nepal but working in India              |
| Z      | 45  | The court has declared him to be insolvent            |

- (a) W
- (b) X
- (c) Y
- (d) Z

- iii) With reference to the parliament ,complete the following :  
Interpellation : Right to ask questions::Adjournment of the House: \_\_\_\_
- (a) Suspension of the sitting of the House by the Speaker
  - (b) Suspension of the sitting of the House by the President
  - (c) Proposal to take up an urgent matter putting aside other business
  - (d) Proposal to adjourn the House by the Prime Minister

- iv) Read the news clip and answer the question that follows:

*“C. P. Radhakrishnan has been officially declared the 15th Vice President of India after winning the election against the opposition candidate B. Sudershan Reddy by a margin of 152 votes. The Election Commission of India certified the results on Wednesday, marking the conclusion of the vice-presidential election process.”*

*-TOI 10 September, 2025*

Which of the following distinguishes the election of the Vice President from that of the President of India?

- (a) Only elected members of Parliament take part in the Vice-Presidential election
  - (b) State Legislative Assemblies do not participate in the Vice-Presidential election
  - (c) The Vice President is elected by direct popular vote
  - (d) The Election Commission does not supervise the Vice-Presidential election.
- v) The interval between the two sessions of the House shall be \_\_\_\_.
- (a) six months
  - (b) less than six months
  - (c) six weeks
  - (d) more than six months
- vi) The President of India is elected by an Electoral College. Which of the following does NOT form part of this Electoral College?
- (a) Elected members of the Lok Sabha
  - (b) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha
  - (c) Nominated members of the State Legislative Assemblies
  - (d) Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies

vii) Read the statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (R)

Assertion A: The Ilbert Bill sought to prevent Indian judges from trying European British offenders.

Reason R : The Ilbert Bill was introduced to promote racial equality in the Indian judicial system.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

viii) Read the description and identify the person .

He was the unofficial ambassador of India in london .

- a) A O Hume
- b) Surendranath Banerjee
- c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

ix) Identify the odd one out of the following Early Nationalist leaders.

- a) Surendranath Banerjee
- b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- c) Rashbehari Gosh
- d) Bipin Chandra Pal

x) Which of the following is MOST associated with this picture?

**PUBLIC MEETING**  
AND  
**BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES**

Will take place at the Mallan near Elphinstone Mills  
Opp. Elphinstone Road Station

**On SUNDAY the 9th Inst. at 6-30 P.M.**

When the Resolutions of the Karachi Khilafat Conference and  
another Congratulating All Brothers and others will be passed.

All are requested to attend in Swadeshi Clothes of Khadi. Those who  
have not yet given away their Foreign Clothes are requested to send them  
to their respective Ward Congress Committees for inclusion in the  
**GREAT BONFIRE.**

- a) Early Nationalists
- b) Muslim League
- c) Syed Ahmed Khan
- d) Assertive Nationalists

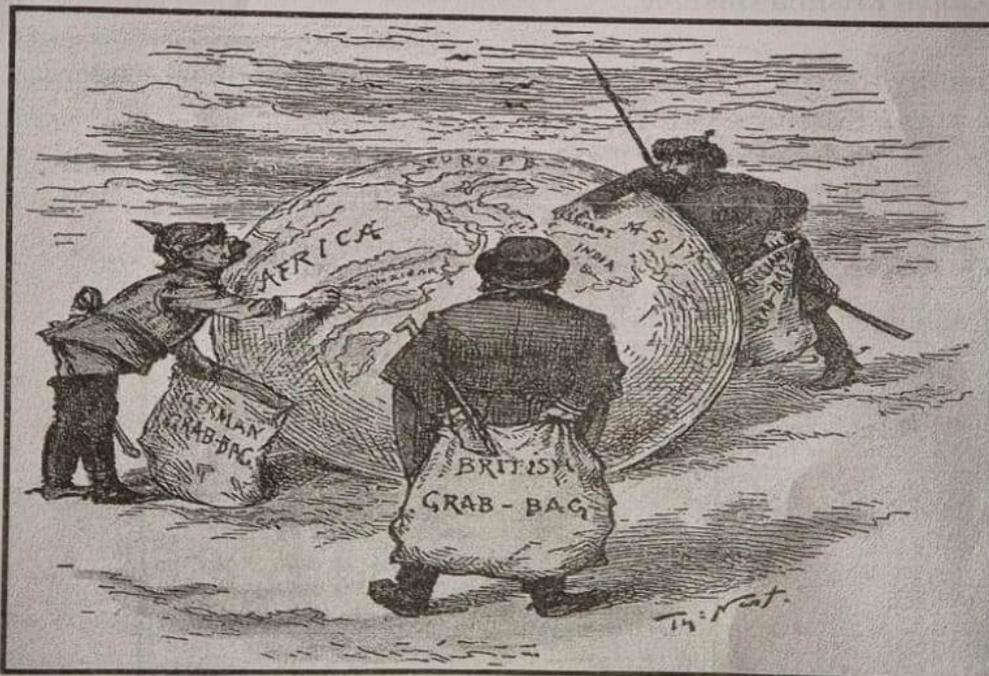
xi) Which of the following best describes Jawaharlal Nehru's contribution to the Non-Aligned Movement?

- a) He promoted military alliances with both superpowers
- b) He advocated an independent foreign policy and peaceful coexistence
- c) He supported colonial rule in Asia and Africa
- d) He encouraged alignment with the Soviet bloc

xii) Which of the following is *NOT* an aim of the Muslim League?

- a) To safeguard the political rights and interests of Muslims
- b) To promote loyalty to the British Government
- c) To demand complete independence for a united India
- d) To work for a separate nation for Muslims

xiii)



Study the picture and identify which cause of the First World War is represented in this picture.

- (a) Nationalism
- (b) Imperialism
- (c) Division of Europe into Hostile Groups
- (d) Race for armament

xiv) Which event is considered the immediate cause of World War II?

- a) Formation of the League of Nations
- b) Treaty of Versailles
- c) German invasion of Poland in 1939
- d) Russian Revolution

xv) Study the picture and answer : The event symbolised in the picture ultimately contributed to \_\_\_\_\_



- a) Strengthening of collective security
- b) Collapse of the League of Nations' credibility
- c) Immediate independence of China
- d) End of imperialism in Asia

xvi) How did the common ideological features of Nazism and Fascism most directly contribute to international conflict in the 1930s?

- a) By promoting economic cooperation among nations
- b) By encouraging aggressive nationalism and territorial expansion
- c) By strengthening democratic institutions in Europe
- d) By supporting the League of Nations

**Question 2**

[14]

(i) "The President of India, Droupadi Murmu, has approved the proposal of the Government to convene the Winter Session of Parliament from 1st December 2025 to 19th December 2025 "

- **India Today Published On: Nov 8, 2025**

Mention any two major functions that are usually carried out during a parliamentary session.

- (ii) Explain the Drain of Wealth that India suffered in the 19th century .
- (iii) Mention any two aims of the INC.
- (iv) What were the reasons for the Surat Split of 1907 ?
- (v) Explain any two methods adopted by the Assertive Nationalists .
- (vi) Who partitioned Bengal in 1905 ? What was his ulterior motive in partitioning Bengal ?
- (vii) "The Right to Disconnect Bill has been introduced in Parliament. After its introduction, the Bill will be examined in detail and may be sent to a committee for scrutiny before being debated and voted upon in both Houses. Only after completing all stages will it be sent for the President's assent."
- Mention any two points regarding passing of a Bill that can be deduced from the above news .

**PART II**

**Section A (20 Marks )**

(Attempt any **two** questions from this section.)

**Question 3**

*The Indian Parliament is the supreme legislative body of the country, representing the will of the people and serving as the cornerstone of India's democratic governance.*

With reference to the Indian Parliament, answer the following questions:

- (i) Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha ? How is he /she elected? [3]
- (ii) Mention any three disciplinary functions of the speaker. [3]
- (iii) Mention any two financial powers and two judicial powers of the Parliament. [4]

#### Question 4

In a parliamentary system, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet form the real executive, responsible for making key policy decisions and administering the country. With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) What role does the President play in the appointment of the Prime Minister? [3]
- (ii) Mention any three ways in which the Council of Ministers helps in the administration of the country. [3]
- (iii) State how the Prime Minister plays a pivotal role in the formation of the Cabinet and any two ways in which he controls and guides it. [4]

#### Question 5

Justice Surya Kant was on Thursday appointed as the 53rd Chief Justice of India and he will assume charge on November 24. The Department of Justice in the Union Law Ministry issued a notification announcing his appointment. Justice Surya Kant succeeds Justice Bhushan R Gavai, who demits office on November 23. He will be the CJI for nearly 15 months and will demit office on February 9, 2027.....

**Business Standard Friday, December 12, 2025 | 07:33 PM IST**

- (i) Explain the process of appointing the Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court. Why will Justice Kant finish his term on 9 February 2027? [3]
- (ii) How is the Judiciary kept free from the Executive and Legislature? [3]
- (iii) Explain briefly the following powers of the Supreme Court :
  - a. Original Jurisdiction [2]
  - b. Appellate Jurisdiction [1]
  - c. Revisory Jurisdiction [1]

**Section B (30 Marks )**

(Attempt any **two** questions from this **section**.)

**Question 6**

*Though defeated on the battlefield, the Revolt of 1857 emerged victorious in spirit, awakening a nation to the idea of freedom.*

*With reference to the Revolt of 1857 answer the following questions:*

- (i) The Government of India Act of 1858 brought in changes in the administration . Mention any three changes introduced by this act. [3]
- (ii) Who made public Queen Victoria 's Proclamation ? What promises were made in the proclamation ? [3]
- (iii) After the revolt the British brought in the era of economic exploitation . Mention any four such practices . [4]

**Question 7**

*India's freedom struggle was not a single uprising, but a journey fought in phases — from prayer and petitions, to protests and pressure, and finally to mass resistance. Answer the following with reference to this:*

- (i) Name the three phases of the Indian Freedom Movement and mention one key feature of each phase. [3]
- (ii) Which was the first mass movement ? What triggered this movement?Mention two main outcomes . [3]
- (iii) Which was the last mass movement in India? Why did this movement fail to take off unlike the previous movements? Briefly explain who kept the Freedom Movement alive post this phase. [4]

**Question 8**

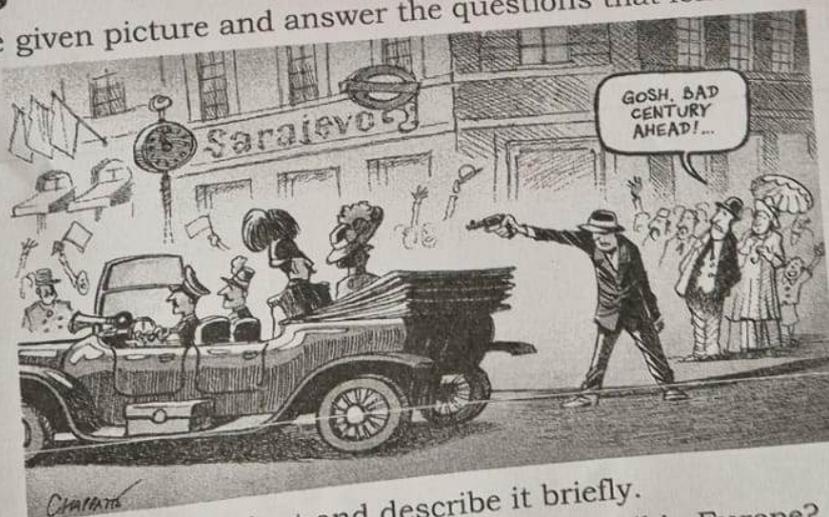
Look at the picture given and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify the Act passed by the British Parliament that led to the events shown in the image. Mention two provisions made relating to the creation of the two new Dominions. [3]
- (ii) State the provisions relating to the powers and functions of the Constituent Assembly. [3]
- (iii) Name the Governor-General of each of the two new Dominions. Explain the provisions regarding the position and role of the Governor-General. [4]

**Question 9**

Look at the given picture and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Identify the above incident and describe it briefly.
- (ii) In what way did this event lead to a great turmoil in Europe?
- (ii) Explain how the Treaty of Versailles carried the seeds of World War II?

**Question 10**

*The United Nations and its agencies embody mankind's collective resolve to replace conflict with cooperation and despair with dignity. With reference to this answer the following questions:*

- (i) Name the executive organ of the UN. Who are the permanent members of this body? What is the strength of this body? [3]
- (ii) Mention any three functions of this executive body of the UN. [3]
- (iii) Identify the agency associated with the logo given below. What is the main objective of this agency? State any two functions of this agency? [4]



# VIBGYOR HIGH

Second Preliminary Examination

AY 2025-26

HISTORY and CIVICS

Grade: X

Date: 22/01/2026

Max. Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 2 hours

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
- The intended marks for the questions or parts of questions are given alongside the questions.
- Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).
- A total of five questions to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.
- This paper contains 9 printed pages.

**Part I (30 Marks)**

*(Attempt all questions from this Section.)*

**Question 1**

Choose the correct option

- (i) The Rajya Sabha represents states in Parliament. On what basis are seats allocated to different states? [16]
- (a) GDP [1]  
(b) Taxes  
(c) Population  
(d) Area

Lok Sabha : .....?..... :: Rajya Sabha : Council of States.

[1]

- (a) Union of States
- (b) House of the People
- (c) Representation of the People
- (d) Council of the People.

(iii) An urgent law has to be passed when Parliament is not in session. Which provision allows the government to pass such a law, and what is its limit? [1]

- (a) Ordinance, needs approval within 6 weeks of reassembly
- (b) Ordinance, needs approval within 6 months of reassembly
- (c) Vote on Account, passes all urgent laws temporarily
- (d) Supplementary Grant, used only for financial matters

(iv) Imagine a state government has collapsed due to political instability. As a concerned citizen, you want to know how long President's Rule can be imposed? [1]

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 2 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 3 months

(v) Identify the correct statements about the Council of Ministers: [1]

1. It includes Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.
2. All ministers must be members of the Lok Sabha only.
3. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Rajya Sabha.
4. The entire Council must resign if a No-Confidence Motion passes in Lok Sabha.

- (a) 1 and 4
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) Only 1
- (d) All of the above

(vi) The State Legislature of Madhya Pradesh passes a law allowing government surveillance without warrants. The High Court finds it [1]

unconstitutional and strikes it down. Which power of the High Court is being exercised?

- (a) Advisory jurisdiction
- (b) Revisory jurisdiction
- (c) Judicial Review
- (d) Administrative control over subordinate courts

(vii) Which of the following statements correctly explain the causes of the 1857 revolt? [1]

- 1. The Doctrine of Lapse created resentment among Indian princes.
- 2. The introduction of Enfield rifles hurt the religious sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims.
- 3. The revolt was purely economic and had no religious or political motives.
- 4. Indian soldiers were equally paid and respected as British soldiers

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) Only 2
- (d) 3 and 4

(viii) By the late 19th century, Indian resentment against British rule was increasing. The Vernacular Press Act and the Ilbert Bill controversy deeply angered educated Indians. They felt humiliated and politically excluded. [1]

Which of the following best explains how such policies contributed to the growth of nationalism?

- (a) They encouraged unity among different Indian princely states
- (b) They exposed the racial discrimination and autocratic nature of British rule
- (c) They reduced press freedom, leading to less political awareness
- (d) They allowed Indians to participate in law-making

- (ix) Seema was given an assignment to study in detail about the evil practice of 'Sati' in India. While doing so, she came to know that this practice was abolished by William Bentinck, the Governor-General of India in 1829. Who was the Indian social reformer whose efforts led to the abolition of this evil practice? [1]
- (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
  - (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - (c) Jyotiba Phule
  - (d) Swami Vivekananda
- (x) Assertion (A) - The Early Nationalists created national awakening among people that they belonged to one common country — India. Reasoning (R)- The Early Nationalists drew the masses into the mainstream of the national movement. [1]
- (a) (R) contradicts (A)
  - (b) (R) is the reason for (A)
  - (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
  - (d) (A) and (R) are independent of each other
- (xi) A student leader during 1906 asks people to burn foreign cloth and wear khadi. He organizes picketing outside shops selling foreign goods. What strategy is being used here? [1]
- (a) Passive resistance
  - (b) Petitioning the Viceroy
  - (c) Revolutionary terrorism
  - (d) Constitutional agitation
- (xii) Identify the correct statements about the objectives of the Muslim League at its formation. [1]
1. To promote loyalty to the British Government
  2. To protect the political rights and interests of Muslims
  3. To demand immediate self-rule for all Indians
  4. To prevent hostility between Muslims and other communities
- (a) 1, 2 and 4
  - (b) 2 and 3

- (c) 1 and 3  
(d) All of the above
- (xiii) Arrange these events in the correct chronological order: [1]  
(i) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(ii) Chauri-Chaura Incident  
(iii) Civil Disobedience Movement  
(a) (i), (ii), (iii)  
(b) (i), (iii), (ii)  
(c) (ii), (i), (iii)  
(d) (iii), (ii), (i)
- (xiv) On \_\_\_\_\_ German armies marched into Poland. [1]  
(a) September 1, 1939  
(b) September 1, 1929  
(c) September 3, 1939  
(d) September 3, 1940
- (xv) The primary aim of the UN is to [1]  
(a) Promote international trade  
(b) Maintain international peace and security  
(c) Control economic policies of nations  
(d) Elect world leaders
- (xvi) What was the main aim of the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War? [1]  
(a) To support the USA against the USSR  
(b) To support the USSR against the USA  
(c) To remain independent from both the USA and USSR blocs  
(d) To promote colonialism

**Question 2**

**Answer the following questions**

- (a) Your friend wants to know about the role of Speaker. Mention any 2 Miscellaneous functions of the Lok Sabha Speaker. [14]  
(b) Write any 2 collective responsibilities of the Council of Ministers. [2]  
(c) Briefly write about the two acts introduced by Lord Lytton. [2]

- (d) What was the Swadeshi Movement? [2]
- (e) When was the Indian Independence Act passed and what did it declare? [2]
- (f) State any two countries who got independence as a consequence of World War II. [2]
- (g) How did the Resurgence of Militant Nationalism led to the rise of Nazism? [2]

**Part II**

**SECTION A (20 Marks)**

*Attempt Any two questions from this Section*

**Question 3**

**"The constitution of India has provided for a two tier government – The Union and the State government." Answer the following with regards to Union Parliament.** [10]

- a) Which provision of the Indian Constitution gives the Lok Sabha overriding power over money bills, and what is the consequence if the Rajya Sabha does not return such a bill within 14 days? [3]
- b) Elaborate the exclusive powers of Rajya Sabha. [3]
- c) In the context of the Union Parliament, describe the Financial Powers of the Union Parliament. [4]

**Question 4**

**Answer the following with reference to President and Vice President.** [10]

- a) Who is not eligible to be included in the electoral college? How is the president elected by the electoral college? [3]
- b) When a president is to be impeached for violation of the constitution, how can the House of Parliament level the charge? What resolution will have the effect of removing the President from his office? [3]
- c) What is meant by emergency powers of the president? What are the circumstances when the president proclaims General emergency, breakdown of constitutional machinery and financial emergencies? [4]

2/13

Question 5

“India has opted for single integrated judicial set-up unlike the double judicial set up in the USA.” With reference to the given statement answer the following questions. [10]

- a) What is the Appellate Jurisdiction? [3]
- b) What are the qualifications needed for the Supreme Court judge, besides being citizen of India? [3]
- c) Write about the two types of appeal in criminal cases that lie in the Supreme Court. Under which case the certificate of the High Court is not required. [4]

**SECTION B (30 Marks)**

*Attempt any three questions from this Section*

Question 6

“By 1857 conditions were ripe for a mass uprising and accumulated grievances of the people burst forth in the form of First war of Independence.” Answer the following with regards to the same. [10]

- a) Despite religious and military grievances often being highlighted, how did British economic policies lay the real foundation for the outbreak of the First War of Independence in 1857? [3]
- b) What is meant by the term “Absentee Sovereignty”, and how does it affect the people under such a system? [3]
- c) Imagine you are the ruler of a princely state in 1856 whose kingdom has been annexed by the British. Using this situation, discuss how British policies towards native states led to widespread resentment and ultimately to the Revolt of 1857. [4]

Question 7

“One of the most distinguishing features of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the birth of national awakening in India.” With reference to Growth of Nationalism, answer the questions given below. [10]

- a) Explain briefly how press played an important role in developing a strong national sentiment among the Indians. [3]
- b) Mention any 3 aims of the Indian National Congress declared by W.C. Bonnerjee. [3]
- c) Mention any four contributions of Jyotiba Phule. [4]

Question 8

**Mahatma Gandhi had a vital role in the freedom struggle against the Britishers using non-violent methods. Answer the following questions with reference to the given statement.** [10]

- a) Explain the boycott programme of the non-cooperation movement. [3]
- b) State the importance of the Lahore session of Congress. [3]
- c) Enlist any four impacts of civil disobedience movement. [4]

Question 9

**"In 1914, a war began in Europe which soon engulfed almost the entire world." Answer the given question with respect to the given statement.** [10]

- a) If nationalism unites people within a country, how did aggressive nationalism lead to more division and conflict among European nations? [3]
- b) Write any three terms of the Treaty of Versailles that affected Germany. [3]
- c) Elaborate division of Europe into two hostile group as the cause of First World War. [4]

Question 10

**United Nations is an organization which was founded after the devastating World War II. With reference to this answer the given questions.** [10]

- a) If all 14 other members of the Security Council vote in favor of a resolution, but one permanent member votes against it, will the resolution still pass? Why or why not? [3]



b) Name the organisation in the picture above. Write about its composition. [3]



c)

[4]

Identify the given image and give its fullform. State any two functions of the same.

\* \* \* \* \*



**HIRANANDANI FOUNDATION SCHOOL, POWAI**  
**FIRST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (Nov-Dec-2025)**  
**HISTORY & CIVICS**  
**(H.C.G. Paper-1)**

**Std: X**

**Date:01/12/25**

**Reading Time:15 Mins.**

**Marks:80**

**Writing Time:2 Hrs.**

---

*Answer to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time will be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

---

*Attempt all questions from Part I (Compulsory).*

*A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

---

**PART I**

*Attempt all questions from this Part*

**Question 1**

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

1. Ordinances cease to Operate at the expiration of \_\_\_\_\_ from the re assembly of the Parliament unless they are approved by the Houses [1]
- a. Two weeks
  - b. Three weeks
  - c. Eight weeks
  - d. Six weeks

(This paper consists of 10 pages)

2. Complete the analogy.

Rajya Sabha: ? :: Lok Sabha: Deputy Speaker [1]

- a. Opposition Leader b. Bharat Ratna. c. Deputy Chairman d. Chairman

3. Identify the correct meaning and implication of 'individual responsibility' of the Union Ministers to the President. [1]

P: The ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President, on his own

Q: The ministers are not responsible to the PM but only to the President

R: The President can appoint and dismiss a minister only on the advice and recommendation of the Prime Minister

S: The ministers are indirectly responsible to the President

Options:

- a. P and Q b. R and S c. Q and S d. P and S

4. Given below are details of a few Indian Citizens [1]

| Candidate | Age | Other Details                                       |
|-----------|-----|---|
| W         | 66  | Has served as an advocate in High Court for 8 years |
| X         | 62  | Has been HC Judge for 6 years                       |
| Y         | 45  | Has been an advocate in HC for 7 years              |
| Z         | 40  | Has been a district Judge for 10 years              |

Select the person who fulfils the criteria to become a judge of the Supreme Court.

- a. W b. X c. Y d. Z

5. Who among the following acts as the only line of communication between the Cabinet and the President? [1]

- a. Prime Minister b. The Vice President  
c. The Council of Ministers d. The Speaker of Lok Sabha

6. Which courts can citizens approach if their fundamental rights have been [1] violated?

- a. Supreme Court and District Court b. High court and District Court  
c. Supreme Court and Sessions Court d. Supreme Court and High Court

7. Read the two statements given below about Non-Cooperation Movement and select the option that shows the correct relationship between (A) and (B). [1]

Assertion (A) Gandhiji halted the Non-Cooperation Movement on February 12, 1922.

Reason (R) On February 5, 1922, protestors retaliated against police firing at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district and set the police station on fire.

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

8. Who started the magazine 'Dharma Marg Darshak'? [1]

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Rabindranath Tagore
- Surendranath Banerjee

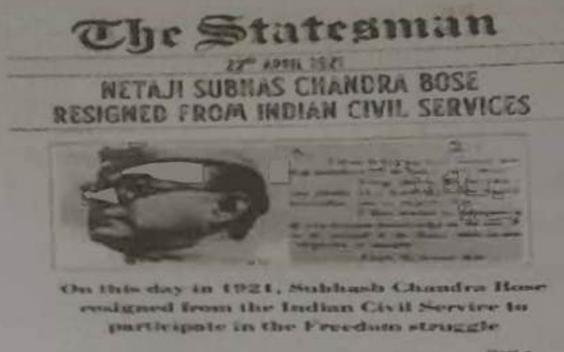
9. Which of the following is NOT an aim of the INC? [1]

- To train and organize public opinion in the country.
- To develop and consolidate the feelings of national unity.
- To satisfy individual needs and make demands for the same.
- To develop a feeling of national unity irrespective of religion, or province.

10. Why did Gandhiji call for the Civil Disobedience Movement after this? [1]



- Because the Simon Commission recommended immediate dominion status for India.
- Because the Simon Commission did not include any Indian members and its recommendations ignored Indian aspirations.
- Because the British government agreed to grant complete independence.
- Because the Non-Cooperation Movement had already achieved its goals.



11. What was the immediate objective of the left-wing party formed by the person mentioned above? [1]

- a. Introduction of a new monetary and credit system
- b. Reorganization of industries on socialist lines
- c. Liberation of India with support of workers, youth and peasants
- d. Abolition of land tax system

12. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan (1947)? [1]

- a. The large-scale communal riots that engulfed the entire country.
- b. The leaders felt that the transfer of power could easily be delayed, and India could be brought to a peaceful state.
- c. The only alternative to partition was a federation with a weak centre.
- d. Further continuation of British rule was the only way India could prosper.

A: Only a

B: Both c and d

C: Both b and d

D: Only d

13. Arrange the following in chronological order: [1]

- a. Amritsar massacre
- b. Gandhiji arrived in India from South Africa
- c. Partition of Bengal
- d. Muslim League

Options:

A: a, b, d, c  
C: b, c, a, d

B: c, d, a, b  
D: c, d, b, a



14. Which of the following is NOT the ideology of the person named above. [1]

- a. To have faith in the totalitarian rule.
- b. To regard peaceful measures as the only way forward to nationalism.
- c. To despise democratic political systems.
- d. To uphold one party and one leader.

15. Complete the given analogy. [1]

First World War: Europe : : Assassination of Archduke : ?

- a. Austria
- b. Sarajevo
- c. Serbia
- d. Bosnia

16. Which of the following statements correctly describes the "Uniting for Peace" Resolution passed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1950? [1]

- a. It allowed the General Assembly to act when the Security Council failed to maintain peace due to a veto.
- b. It established the International Court of Justice.
- c. It called for the formation of the League of Nations.
- d. It restricted member states from participating in peacekeeping operations.

### Question 2

(i) Sahil and his sister Puja had a disagreement over the division of their late father's property. Both wanted to settle the matter peacefully. On the advice of a local legal aid officer, they decided to approach a forum where disputes are resolved amicably through mutual understanding, outside the regular courts. Identify the system mentioned in the case study. Mention any two advantages of using this system. [2]

(ii) Mr. Raj was nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha. State the criteria for the same. How many such members can be nominated by the President? [2]

(iii) Why did Indians resent the introduction of railways and the telegraph? [2]

(iv) When and by whom was the Partition of Bengal promulgated? [2]

(v) Give two objectives of the Muslim League. [2]

(vi) In which matters does the International Court of Justice (ICJ) have compulsory jurisdiction? [2]

(vii) Where were the principles of Panchsheel given practical shape, and how many countries participated in this event? [2]

### PART 11 SECTION-A

*Attempt any two questions from this Section.*

### Question 3

*"The Parliament is not merely a law-making body; it is the living voice of the people — the mirror of the nation's will and the guardian of its democracy."*  
With reference to the Parliament, answer the following questions:

(i) Mr. Roy wishes to become a member of the Rajya Sabha. State three qualifications required for him to be eligible for membership. [3]

(ii) List the electoral functions of the Union Parliament. [3]

(iii) *In the Union Parliament rests the nation's purse — where every rupee reflects the trust of the people and the responsibility of governance.* Explain with respect to financial powers of the Lok Sabha [4]

#### Question 4

'The framers of the Constitution chose to establish a Parliamentary system of government with a Cabinet responsible to the legislature' With reference to this answer the following questions:

(i) Explain the administrative powers and functions of the Cabinet in the Indian Parliamentary system. [3]

(ii) What is meant by the statement that 'the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People'? [3]

(iii) "The Prime Minister is the keystone of the Cabinet arch." – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Explain the role of the Prime Minister in the Parliament. [4]

#### Question 5

'India has one unified judicial system which is independent and holds the highest authority in the country.' With reference to the Judiciary, answer the following questions:

(i) How does the Supreme Court protect the Fundamental Rights of citizens? Name and briefly explain the writs issued by the Court for this purpose. [3]

(ii) 'The jurisdiction of a High Court extends over the territorial limits of its State.'

With reference to this statement, explain the appellate powers of the High Court in criminal cases. [3]

(iii) Explain the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. In which types of disputes does the Court exercise this power? [4]

**PART III**  
**SECTION-B**

Answer any **three** questions.

**Question 6**

*'In 1857, the spark was born,  
A nation's chains were fiercely torn.  
From whispered hope to battle cry,  
Freedom's flame would never die.'*

With reference to the Revolt of 1857 answer the following:

- (i) Describe the terms and obligations that Indian rulers were required to accept when they entered the policy introduced by Lord Wellesley. [3]
- (ii) How did the British exploitation of India's resources for their own benefit affect cottage industries, peasants, and employment? [3]
- (iii) Where and by whom was Queen Victoria's Proclamation made public, and what were its main declarations?" [4]

**Question 7**

The leaders of assertive nationalism played a crucial role in shaping India's freedom struggle. With reference to the Second Phase of the Indian National Movement answer the following:

- (i) List and explain any three techniques or strategies followed by Assertive Nationalists in their movement for self-rule. [3]
- (ii) Who is known as the Father of Assertive Nationalism, and in what ways can he be considered as a forerunner of Mahatma Gandhi? [3]
- (iii) Bipin Chandra Pal's reform was a revolution of thought — blending the fight for freedom with the fight for social justice and economic dignity. [4]  
Explain.

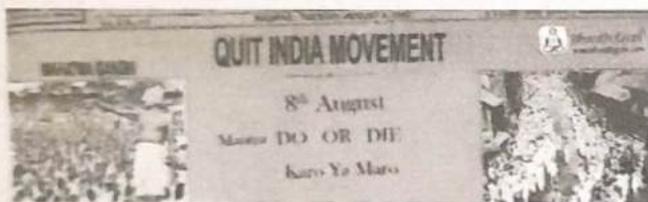
### Question 8



With reference to freedom movements led by Gandhiji, answer the following:

(i) Which movement arose because of this March? Discuss the programme associated with the movement. [3]

(ii) *'The Irwin Pact marked a turning point in India's struggle for freedom.'*  
In light of this statement, what concessions did the government agree to because of the negotiations led by Tej Bahadur Sapru and M.R. Jayakar? [3]



(iii) *"Do or Die" — with this call, Mahatma Gandhi ignited one of the most intense phases of India's freedom struggle.*

In light of the above statement, analyse the impact of the Quit India Movement on India's struggle for independence. [4]

### Question 9

*'In 1914, a war began in Europe which soon engulfed almost the entire world.'*  
With reference to the World War I and II answer the following questions:

(i) Describe the role of the Armaments Race in creating tensions among European powers before World War I. [3]

(ii) Explain the effects of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany with reference to its economy and territories. [3]

(iii) Examine the reasons behind the U.S. decision to end its neutrality in World War II and analyse how Japan's key blunders influenced this outcome. [4]

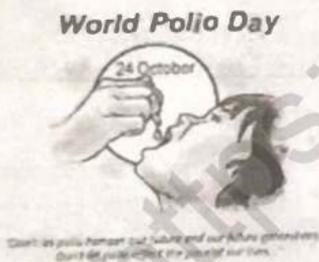
**Question 10**

**Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:**



(i) The emblem shown above represents an international organization. State the main objectives of this organization. [3]

(ii) According to its Charter, what are the main functions of the Security Council? [3]



(iii) Which agency was established by the UN to help all people attain the highest possible level of health? With reference to the picture, state the functions of this agency. [4]

## Question Paper 10

L. R. & S. M. VISSANJI ACADEMY  
Secondary Section 2025-26  
Second Preliminary Examination  
Subject: History and Civics



Std: 10

Date: 07/01/2026

Marks: 80

Time: 2 hrs

### INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will **not** be allowed to write during the first **15** minutes.
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
- This question paper has 8 printed sides.

- Attempt **all** questions from **Part I** (Compulsory).
- A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from Part II, **two** out of three questions from **Section A** and **three** out of five questions from **Section B**.
- The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets ( ).

### PART I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

#### Question 1

(16)

Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).

- i) A neighbouring country attacks India, and the central government needs to take control of defence and security across the nation.

**Which type of emergency should be declared?**

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) State Emergency    | b) Financial Emergency      |
| c) National Emergency | d) Constitutional Emergency |

- ii) A local municipal officer refuses to issue a building permit to a citizen, even though the applicant has submitted all required documents. The citizen approaches the High Court to get the permit issued.

**Which writ can the High Court issue in this situation?**

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| a) Quo Warranto  | b) Certiorari |
| c) Habeas Corpus | d) Mandamus   |

- iii) The Central Government introduces a law on Artificial Intelligence (AI) to regulate its use in surveillance, education, and healthcare. Some states

argue that since education and health are State subjects, Parliament cannot interfere.

**Assertion (A):** Parliament can make laws on AI because it is a new, unlisted subject.

**Reason (R):** AI comes under the subjects of education and health, which are in the State List, so only states can legislate on it.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

iv) *In a particular district, the same judge is handling both civil appeals and serious criminal cases at different times.*

**Which of the following correctly explains the judge's dual role?**

- a) The judge acts as a District Judge in criminal cases and a Sessions Judge in civil cases.
- b) The judge acts as a District Judge in civil cases and a Sessions Judge in criminal cases.
- c) The judge acts as a Magistrate in both cases.
- d) The judge acts only as a Sessions Judge for all cases.

v) *A minister of health introduces a new health policy. The policy is criticized in Parliament, and the minister alone answers for it and resigns. Which of the following statements is incorrect?*

- a) This is an example of individual responsibility.
- b) Other ministers are not required to resign.
- c) The entire Council of Ministers is accountable for this policy.
- d) The minister is personally answerable for the actions of his department.

vi) **Assertion (A):** The High Court can hear appeals in both civil and criminal cases from subordinate courts.

**Reason (R):** The High Court also has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

vii) **Assertion (A):** The British Crown took over the administration of India from the East India Company in 1858.

**Reason (R):** Queen Victoria promised that Indians would be given the right to elect their own representatives.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

viii) Which of the following leaders were among the early founders of the Indian National Congress?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji, W.C. Banerjee, A.O. Hume
- c) Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Surendranath Banerjee
- d) Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose

ix) Which of the following is not the aim of the Muslim League?

- a) To develop and consolidate the feelings of national unity among Muslims.
- b) To protect and advance the political rights of Muslims.
- c) To promote among Muslims of India, support for the British Government.
- d) To prevent hostilities between Muslims and other communities.

x) Which of the following best explains how Hitler's invasion of Poland led to the League's collapse?

- a) It proved that the League could prevent European wars.
- b) It showed that major powers ignored the League and acted independently.
- c) It resulted in the League forming a strong military alliance.
- d) It allowed the League to reorganize itself into the United Nations.

xi) *During World War II, one of the following countries switched sides — first being aligned with the Axis Powers and later joining the Allies.*

**Identify the country.**

- a) Italy
- b) Japan
- c) Germany
- d) Hungary

xii) *A newly independent country in the 1960s decides to accept development aid from both the USA and the USSR, while refusing to join either bloc's military alliance. This country's policy reflects the principles of:*

- a) Collective Security under the UN
- b) Non-Alignment
- c) Colonial Dependence
- d) Economic Globalization

xiii) The UN organ that debates issues like disarmament and human rights, but cannot enforce its decisions is:

- a) The Security Council
- b) The International Court of Justice
- c) The General Assembly
- d) The Trusteeship Council

xiv) Which agency of the United Nations Organisation is connected to this picture?



- a) WHO                      b) UNICEF                      c) UNESCO                      d) IMF

xv) Which of these was not a provision of the Indian Independence Act, 1947?

- a) There would be a Governor General for each Dominion.  
b) There would be no division of the army.  
c) The office of the Secretary of State was abolished.  
d) The jurisdiction of the British Parliament would end.

xvi) The slogan "Jai Hind" was given by:

- a) Mahatma Gandhi                      b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
c) Subhas Chandra Bose                      d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

### Question 2

- i) Explain *two* legislative powers of the Cabinet. (2)
- ii) A district court had thousands of pending cases related to petty civil disputes, traffic violations, and minor financial claims. To handle the backlog, a Lok Adalat was organized, and a large number of cases were resolved in a single day. *Identify two advantages of Lok Adalat highlighted in the above scenario.* (2)
- iii) Explain *any two* policies of Lord Lytton that showcased his attitude of racial superiority eventually leading to the growth of nationalism. (2)
- iv) Who is known as the *Father of Indian Nationalism*? Name the political organization founded by him to promote political awareness among Indians. (2)
- v) Mention *any two* points to highlight the significance of the Lucknow Pact. (2)
- vi) What were the two proposals related to the formation of a Constituent Assembly in the Cabinet Mission Plan? (2)
- vii) State *any two* principles of 'Panchsheel' in the Non-Aligned Movement. (2)

**PART II (50 Marks)****SECTION A**

Attempt any **two** questions from this Section

**Question 3**

The Powers and Functions of the Indian Parliament are wide ranging. In this context answer the following:

i) Explain *three* ways by which the Legislature exercises control over the Executive. (3)

ii) Both Houses of Parliament adjourned after Opposition MPs stage protests.

The Hindu, July 23, 2025.

a) Who can adjourn the above session?

b) Explain the composition of both the Houses of the Parliament. (3)

iii) Explain the powers of the Parliament with respect to matters in the Union List and Concurrent List. (4)

**Question 4**

The Union Executive which consists of the President, Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers is a powerful body in a Parliamentary Democracy. In this context answer the following questions:

i) Mention any three reasons to justify the need for indirect election of the President. (3)

ii) Mention *any three* points to enumerate the financial powers vested in the President of India. (3)

iii) Read the following and answer the questions that follow.

*India's foreign relations are managed by a team of ministers in the Ministry of External Affairs.*

• **Mr.X** leads India's foreign policy, represents India at international summits, and makes key decisions regarding diplomatic relations.

• **Ms.Y** assists in the administration of the external affairs ministry, focuses on specific bilateral and multilateral engagements, and represents India in selected international forums under the guidance of the Cabinet Minister.

a) Identify the category of minister which each minister belongs to. (2)

b) Explain the difference in the participation of **Mr.X** and **Ms.Y** in Cabinet meetings within the Ministry of External Affairs, based on the category of ministers they belong to as part of the Council of Ministers. (2)

**Question 5**

With reference to our Indian judiciary, explain the following:

- i) Any three cases that come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. (3)
- ii) Advisory jurisdiction of the High Court. (3)
- iii) How is the Judiciary kept independent from the control of the executive and the legislature? (4)

**SECTION B**

Attempt any **three** questions from this Section

**Question 6**

The First War of Independence led to the growth of Nationalism in India. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- i) Explain the reasons why the Indian sepoys were economically discontented and how did this contribute to the revolt of 1857? (3)
- ii) With reference to the Surat Split:
  - a) In which year did the Split take place? (1)
  - b) What were the main reasons for the split? (2)
- iii) Name the Assertive leader known as the forerunner of Gandhiji. Mention three reasons why he is known as the forerunner of Gandhiji? (4)

**Question 7**

The Quit India Resolution in 1942 was one of the final calls given by Gandhi for the British to leave India. Moving towards Independence, Lord Mountbatten's Plan was significant. In this context, answer the following:

- i) Explain two reasons for the launching of the Quit India Movement. (3)
- ii) Give any three effects of the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhi in 1942 that was significant to the last phase of the National Movement of India. (3)
- iii) State any four clauses of the Mountbatten Plan that were later incorporated into the Indian Independence Act of 1947. (4)

**Question 8**

"It will be a fatal mistake for you to wish to live and see India free simply because victory is now within reach. No one here should have the desire to live to enjoy freedom. A long fight is still in front of us.

We should have but one desire today- the desire to die so that India may live- the desire to face a martyr's death, so that the path to freedom may be paved with the martyr's blood.

"Ist my comrades in the War of Liberation! Today I demand of you one thing, above all. I demand of you blood. It is blood alone that can avenge the blood that the enemy has spilt. It is blood alone that can pay the price of freedom. Give me blood and I promise you freedom."

(TO DELHI, TO DELHI (CHALO DILLI) - A speech delivered to Indian National Army on July 5, 1943 - Excerpts)

- i) a) Name the political party founded by Subhas Chandra Bose. (3)  
b) State the objectives of the political party he founded. (3)
- ii) a) Who founded the Indian National Army? (3)  
b) Mention two of its objectives
- iii) What is the impact and significance of the Provisional Government of Free India? (4)

### Question 9

The 1914 and 1939 Wars that engulfed almost the entire world, were known as World Wars due to its unprecedented impact and damage. In this context, answer the following:

- i) Explain the immediate cause of the First World War. (3)
- ii) Explain the consequences of the Second World War on Germany. (3)
- iii) Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow.



- a) Name the treaty that was signed at the end of the Paris Peace Conference.
- b) Mention *any three* objectives of the international organisation that was created as a result of the Treaty. (4)

**Question 10**

The bitter experience of the two World Wars, led to the formation of the United Nations Organisation, while the formation of the Non Aligned Movement followed later. In this context, answer the following:

- i) Write *any three* functions of UNESCO that preserves our 'Cultural Heritage'. (3)
  - ii) State the composition of the executive body of the United Nations. (3)
  - iii) Write *any four* objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. (4)
-

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